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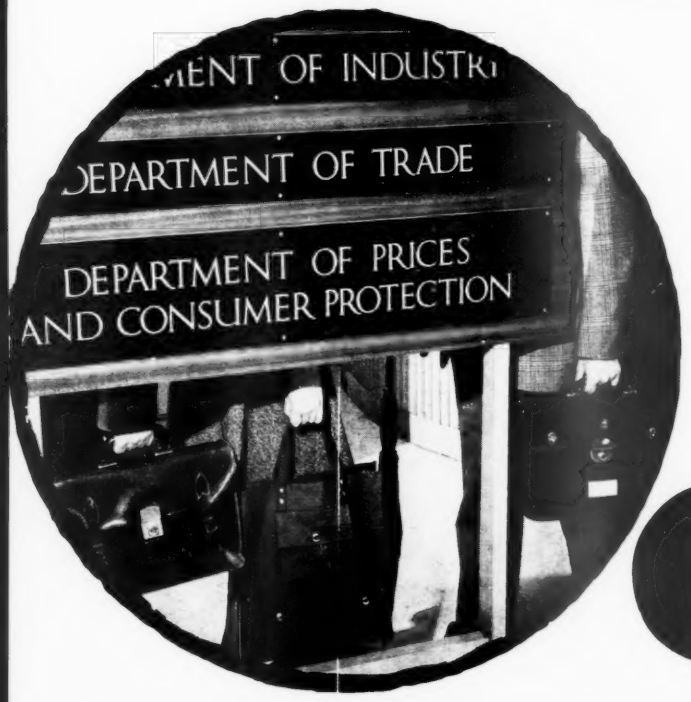

Guide

contact points

Firms wishing to put inquiries to the Departments of Industry and Trade will find contact with the nearest Regional Office most convenient. Telephone numbers are:

Northern Region, Newcastle upon Tyne	**0632 27575**
North West Region, Manchester	**061-236 2171**
Yorkshire and Humberside Region, Leeds	**0532 443171**
East Midlands Region, Nottingham	**0602 46121**
West Midlands Region, Birmingham	**021-632 4111**
South West Region, Bristol	**0272 291071**
Eastern Region, London	**01-603 2070**
London and South Eastern Region	**01-603 2060**

Departmental Buildings in London

1 Victoria Street, SW1H 0ET **Monsanto House, Victoria Street, SW1H 0NQ**	**01-215 7877**
Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN **Millbank Tower, Millbank, SW1P 4QU** **Thames House South, Millbank, SW1P 4QJ**	**01-211 3000**
Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, SW1P 2AG	**01-212 7676**
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU **Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU**	**01-248 5757**
Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, WC1V 6LP	**01-405 6911**
Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, SE1 8UA	**01-275 3000**
Cleland House, Page Street, SW1P 4LW	**01-222 8020**

In Scotland

Contact **The Scottish Economic Planning Department, Industrial Development Division, 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF** — **041-248 2855**

In Wales

Contact **The Welsh Office, Industry Department, Block 2, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL** — **0222 62131**

Trade and Industry

19 March 1976

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

This week's issue contains a 16-page Guide to the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection, with details of the headquarters organisations and the responsibilities of divisions and associated organisations.

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Home News

Dramatic expansion of worker participation needed—Eric Varley

In a speech on 10 March, Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, told a group of British businessmen that industry needs to explain more fully the link between profits and investment and to expand, dramatically and enthusiastically, worker participation in industry.

He spoke of a growing sense of realism and purpose in Britain which is reflected in a new awareness of the link between prices, profitability and capacity to invest. 'Nevertheless,' continued Mr. Varley, 'there is still a widespread suspicion that the increased profits for which industry is continually asking might not be ploughed back into manufacturing industry, but be dissipated in other ways.

'Many people find it hard to forget the scandals and disclosures which have spotlighted "the unacceptable face of capitalism" in recent years. There is a feeling that too many people wallowed with too much delight in a system where asset stripping was acceptable and the speculator's happiness was in inverse proportion to the vital needs of our nation.

'These suspicions are an important psychological element in the situation which we must not ignore.'

Industrial relations

On the problem of industrial relations, Mr. Varley said that in the past these had been bedevilled by a failure to organise industrial activity so as to harness anything like the full potential of the working people.

'As a consequence their energies have been pushed, all too often, into purely negative action.

'We must now recognise that the day has passed when it could be considered right for shareholders to have exclusive privileges. The investment of the worker in his industry is the greatest form of investment he can offer – his working life.

'Now is the time for industry to begin to make a reality of a concept to which far more people pay lip service that put into practice – by bringing workforces into decision-making.'

Planning Agreements

Eric Varley also spoke of the need for closer government-industry involvement. 'The sheer scale of much of modern industry means that the decisions taken by major companies can have economic and social repercussions in wider and wider areas of society.

'Another reason is that some of the richest and fastest-growing markets in the world are now in the hands of government in greater or lesser degree.

'In the new partnership which must develop between government and industry, Planning Agreements have a part to play.

'They will provide a new framework for co-operation between the Government, leading industrial companies, and their workers.

'Through improved information and the greater mutual confidence which can grow between government, management and employees, we can improve the management of our economy and encourage the growth of the vigorous, profitable, and responsible private sector which we so badly need.'

More oil for Britain . . . Shell-Esso's Auk oilfield in the North Sea recently started production and crude oil is shown being loaded into a tanker 170 miles offshore. Oil from the Auk field is produced independently of shore facilities through an 'exposed location single buoy mooring' directly into the tanker which will carry it to a refinery in North East England. The Auk field is the third British offshore oilfield to go into production. It is expected to be producing about 40,000 barrels per day by 1978 and will improve Britain's overseas trade balance by almost £100 million a year.

Over 20 companies join Merseyside Offshore Association

Representatives of more than 20 companies covering a wide range of products and services have committed themselves to membership of the newly-formed Merseyside Offshore Development Association. A further 10 companies have promised an early decision on membership.

This resulted from a meeting of some 35 local companies interested in the project at which David Stewart, chairman of the steering committee, said: 'We are highly encouraged by the number of company representatives who have turned up to confirm that the concept is a meaningful one.'

He said the committee's confidence in the validity of the initial convictions had been considerably strengthened since the last meeting. There had been over 20 fresh approaches by interested companies in Merseyside and several from outside the region, the latter confirming their own opinions on the match of local facilities and some market potential.

The committee had met the chairman of Merseyside County Council (Councillor W. H. Sefton), the chief executive (Sir Stanley Holmes), the deputy director of the Offshore Supplies Office (Mr. A. Blackshaw), and Mr. J. C. Fry of the North West Region of the Department of Industry. These meetings had shown an interest which had been extremely encouraging and in the case of the County Council they had a commitment of resources which should greatly assist future progress.

The meeting accepted the committee's recommendations that consultants, Collinson Grant Associates Ltd., be commissioned to: identify in detail the scope of opportunity and the ability of individual or grouped resources to take advantage of the market opportunities; to prepare a prospectus for members indicating the results of this work; to prepare a classified directory of the skills and resources available for members; and to prepare recommendations for the size and structure of a permanent staff.

Further information is available from Miss Barbara Pollard (tel. 051-227 5234, ext. 2291), Industrial Development Office, Merseyside County Council, PO Box 95, Metropolitan House, Old Hall Street, Liverpool L69 2EL.

Leaflet on procedures under the Health and Safety at Work Act

The variety of legal and other procedures available to the Health and Safety Commission and Executive to implement higher standards of health and safety at work is outlined in a new leaflet.

Under the Health and Safety at Work Act, the leaflet explains, the commission has the power to extend or modify the law, generate rules for the conduct of dangerous processes, and provide advice on dealing with hazards and on compliance with the law.

The Act is mainly an enabling device, providing a statutory framework for detailed provisions such as Regulations, Approved Codes of Practice, other guidance material or any combination of these. Different circumstances will decide whether the approach should be voluntary or mandatory. Existing statutory provisions will be progressively replaced by a new body of legislation designed to maintain or improve the existing standards of work environment.

The leaflet – 'Regulations, Approved Codes

Insurance Companies Act 1974: revocations

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were revoked by the Secretary of State for Trade under Section 9 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 February to 29 February 1976.

Name of insurer, registered office or address in Great Britain	Country of incorporation if outside Great Britain	Date of revocation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was revoked
Mid-Southern Hospital Contributory Association (Private Patients) Ltd.,* 29 Castle Street, Reading, Berkshire RG1 7SL	—	10.2.76	PL, PA

* Was permitted only to insure either a limited class of persons or a limited category of risks of the class.

Classes of business:

I	Industrial assurance business
LIAB	Liability insurance business
MAT	Marine, aviation and transport insurance business
MV	Motor vehicle insurance business
OLT	Ordinary long term insurance business
PL	Pecuniary loss insurance business
PA	Personal accident insurance business
PROP	Property insurance business

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date(s) specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
27 February 1976		
1,367,632	Rabone Chesterman Ltd.	An improvement in or relating to screw and 'half nut' mechanism
1,371,603	Rabone Chesterman Ltd.	An improvement in or relating to vices
1,376,105	Rabone Chesterman Ltd.	An improvement in or relating to quick release clamping mechanism
1,377,169	Rabone Chesterman Ltd.	An improvement in or relating to vices and to work benches fitted with vices
1,181,108	Licentia Patent-Verwaltungs-GmbH	Door apparatus for a pressure-tight and gas-tight lock
1,332,408	Licentia Patent-Verwaltungs-GmbH	A gripping device
1,138,842	Agfa-Gevaert AG	Bleach-fixing for photographic silver images
1,162,683	Nodet-Gougis	A seed distributing device and a method of sowing seeds by means of a seed distributing device
1,206,164	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to moving coil transducers
1,228,172	The British United Shoe Machinery Co. Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to the moulding of shoe bottom units
1,253,068	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in adjustment valves for controlling vehicle suspension height
1,334,894	Low and Bonar Textiles Ltd., formerly known as Low and Bonar (Textiles and Packaging)	Improvements in apparatus for winding fabric rolls
1,361,672	Horstmann Clifford Magnetics Ltd.	Improvements relating to magnetic rotor drives
1,370,866	Lafarge, formerly known as Ciments Lafarge	Process of treating calcium silicate
2 March 1976		
1,262,293	EMI Ltd., formerly Electric and Musical Industries Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to laser systems
1,302,899	EMI Ltd., formerly Electric and Musical Industries Ltd.	Improvements relating to panoramic camera arrangements
937,312	Furness and Jones Ltd.	Improvements in suction devices
1,102,457	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in disc brakes
1,106,544	Agfa-Aktiengesellschaft	Photographic material having a roughened protective layer
1,342,594	Simplex Power Centre Ltd., formerly Power Centre Co. Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to conduits for electrical apparatus
1,378,678	Nippon Hoso Kyokai	Method for manufacturing a vapour deposited electrode

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patent Forms No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. Armitage
Comptroller

of Practice and Guidance Literature' – is available free from local offices of HM Factory Inspectorate, HM Inspectorate of Mines and Quarries and HM Alkali Inspectorate.

Companies House move to Cardiff – new arrangements described

New arrangements for lodging documents and inspecting company files will be introduced when Companies House begins its move from London to Cardiff next month.

The move of the Companies Registration Office to Cardiff starts on 5 April and is expected to be completed by the middle of 1977. It will be the latest stage in the CRO's modernisation, which includes the transfer of company files on to microfilm.

The new arrangements, which are described in a leaflet now available from Room 514A, Companies House, 55 City Road, London EC1 (tel. 01-253 9393, ext. 272), cover:

Documents: All applications to register companies, approve company names, and change company names in England and Wales should be sent to Cardiff from 5 April. Most other documents may be lodged by post in either London or Cardiff until October.

Search facilities: Improved facilities include a microfilmed index, specially designed console readers, full size copies of filmed documents and a 'take-away' microfiche service in London and Cardiff. A postal sales service is to be introduced from the middle of next year when the microfilming is completed.

The Companies Registration Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland are not affected by these arrangements.

Seven hundred jobs boost for Welsh industry

John Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, announced on 11 March that, since the beginning of the year, factory space totalling over 100,000 sq ft has been allocated to six companies who expect to provide 700 new jobs in the next three years.

Mr. Morris said, 'The increasing interest shown by firms in moving to Wales and the expansion by firms already there, is an indication that we can look forward to an improvement soon in employment prospects and industrial activity in the principality.'

MCA Electronic Controls Ltd., a new company which is a subsidiary of BGM Engineering Ltd., Waterlooville, Hants, has been allocated the vacant 25,000 sq ft Pontardulais No. 2 Advance Factory. The company designs and manufactures electrical and electronic temperature control equipment, and expects to employ about 60 workers after a year of operation. This is expected to rise to 228 within three years.

At Hirwaun a London firm, B and S Contracts and Design Ltd., has set up a subsidiary, B and S Exhibitions (Wales), which has taken over a government advance factory to make exhibition stands, shop fittings and display equipment. The firm, which has just started production, hopes gradually to increase the workforce to about 100 in the first three years of the factory.

At Bridgend, one company already based on the town's industrial estate and another entirely new firm aim to bring 140 new jobs to the area.

Zimmer Orthopaedic Ltd. first began manufacturing surgical appliances on the Bridgend Industrial Estate in 1948. Its exports have now grown to 68 per cent of its total sales and it has taken over an advance factory of 30,000 sq ft on the nearby Waterton Industrial Estate where the firm expects to employ an extra 125 people within the next three years.

A new company, Glenson Ltd., is taking over a factory on the Bridgend estate which, it is estimated, will employ 15 people within the next three years. Glenson Ltd. will make flexible tubes for use in a wide range of light engineering production.

Another new company, Record Wire Wheels Ltd. has been allocated a 5,000 sq ft Development Commission factory at Llandovery where it will make industrial rotary brushes. The company hopes eventually to employ about 30 people.

Grundy Auto Products Ltd., which makes stainless steel exhausts, will take over the new 25,000 sq ft advance factory at Tafarnaubach, near Ebbw Vale. The firm will transfer its entire production from Ashford, Middlesex, and plans to employ about 200 people within three years.

Lord Gregson joins British Steel

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has appointed Lord Gregson as a part-time member of the British Steel Corporation for a period of three years from 15 March.

Lord Gregson is managing director of Fairey Engineering Ltd. and a director of Fairey Nuclear Ltd.

Handling of redundancies and protection for employees in insolvency

The procedures for handling redundancies and the insolvency provisions of the Employment Protection Act are explained in two leaflets published by the Department of Employment.

The provisions on the handling of redundancies came into force on 8 March and the insolvency provisions take effect from 20 April.

Copies are available free of charge from local offices of the Department of Employment and Employment Service Agency.

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Yorkshire & Humberside. Tel: Leeds 443171 (STD code 0532)

East Midlands. Tel: Nottingham 46121 (STD code 0602)

West Midlands. Birmingham, tel: 021-632 4111

South West. Tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)

London & South East. London, tel: 01-603 2060 Ext 221

Eastern Region. London, tel: 01-603 2070 Ext 359/360

Northern Ireland. Tel: Belfast 34488 (STD code 0232) or London 01-493 0601

TI 19/3G

Carriage of hazardous cargo by air

A seminar on the carriage of hazardous cargo by air has been arranged by the British Shippers' Council for exporters and shippers at the Cafe Royal in London on 29 April.

The speakers include D. W. Dines, assistant manager, cargo procedures, British Airways Overseas Division on the rationale behind the IATA restricted articles regulations; Henry Jackson, training officer, British Airways Cargo UK on the carriage of restricted articles by air; Charles Swinbank, Fellow of the Institute of Packaging on packaging and labelling of hazardous cargo; E. G. Whitbread, head of the Dangerous Substances Branch A of the Secretariat of the Health and Safety Executive on the conveyance of hazardous substances: the need for a coherent approach; and I. J. W. Lincoln, head of the branch of the Civil Aviation Authority controlling the carriage of dangerous goods in aircraft on government regulations of the carriage of dangerous goods in aircraft.

The chairman is Captain C. A. Owens, Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, and director of flight operations for British Airways European division.

Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance. The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL, or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

Long-term co-operation agreement on international energy research and development

Agreement on a programme of long-term co-operation in energy conservation, research and development and the accelerated development of energy production has been reached in the International Energy Agency, Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, said on 10 March. It includes agreement that imported oil will not be sold in member countries below a 'minimum safeguard price' of $7 a barrel fob.

In a written reply to a parliamentary question from James Dempsey (Coatbridge and Airdrie), who asked for a statement on progress in implementing the agreement on an international energy programme, Mr. Benn said:

'A sufficient number of signatory states having notified their consent to be bound by the agreement, the agreement entered into force on 19 January 1976 for those states, including the United Kingdom, who have notified their consent to be bound. Good progress has been made in implementing the agreement. Arrangements for sharing oil in the event of an interruption of supplies have been agreed in detail and are ready to go into operation at short notice should they be required. Agreement has also recently been reached on a programme of long-term co-operation in the fields of energy conservation. research and development and the accelerated development of energy production. This programme includes a provision that member states of the International Energy Agency will ensure that imported oil is not sold in their domestic markets below a 'minimum safeguard price' corresponding to US$7 a barrel fob.'

High speed packaging

A new British process for high speed packaging is now in commercial production with the help of the National Research Development Corporation. It uses plastic film on an entirely new continuous motion system. Design and manufacture is by ID Packaging Ltd., of Burnley, Lancashire. NRDC funding enabled the company to accelerate development and bring the process on to the market sooner than would otherwise have been possible. The Rapidrap process has achieved throughput rates previously considered impossible on machines with a single sealing head. It can be applied on a wide range of machines wrapping such products as greetings cards, food cartons, frozen chickens, single and double tiers of bottles or cans, large canisters and cartons for products such as detergents, as well as cylindrical objects. The initial phase of the development programme has concentrated on the application of the Rapidrap principle to shrink wrapping but this type of machine is also ideally suited to plastic bagging operations and to stretch wrapping. ID Packaging Ltd. has installed its first commercial machine at Graham and Brown's wallpaper manufacturing plant, Blackburn. It wraps up to 80 individual rolls of wallpaper a minute. The speeds are achieved by making welds between two layers of continuously moving film, producing a series of sleeves. Opening devices travel at the same speed as the film and serve to maintain positive control of the sleeves after they have been formed and to open them to accept the items or collations being wrapped, which are mechanically pushed into the sleeve. Simultaneously, the sleeves are pulled in the opposite direction – rather like putting on socks. The Rapidrap process is both efficient and economical. Wrapping material is fed into the machine from giant reels of film to reduce the frequency of downtime for loading and to increase productivity. Significant savings of expensive materials are achieved due to the extremely snug fit between sleeve and load made possible by this new technique.

Price Commission interventions during February

During February the Price Commission rejected 18 notifications of price increases from manufacturing and service companies in Categories I and II. In another 21 cases the companies concerned withdrew their notifications of intended increases and in 47 cases the extent of the increases was reduced by the Commission. See attached lists.

Since the beginning of Stage 4 on 20 December 1974, the Commission have rejected a total of 197 notifications and modified 977. Three hundred and twenty-one notifications were withdrawn.

During February, following discussions with the Price Commission, nine distributors in Category II agreed to make price reductions amounting to £2.01 million in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits as revealed in their periodic returns.

Following inspection of records kept by enterprises in Category III, the Commission's Regional Offices secured the agreement of 116 distributors, 22 manufacturers, 20 service enterprises, 16 professional enterprises and one construction enterprise to make price reductions amounting to £2.95 million in order to eliminate excess gross or net profits. In addition, the Regional Offices secured a total of 68 individual voluntary price reductions following investigation of complaints about price increases.

Notes

The Price Commission may intervene to reject or modify notifications submitted by Category I and II enterprises at any time during or after the 28-day period which must elapse before the increase can be implemented.

Announcements about price increases where the Price Commission has not intervened are the responsibility of the company imposing the increase.

Rejections

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
Tate & Lyle Transport Ltd.	Road haulage	9.06
Category II		
Henry Balfour & Co. Ltd.	Glass-lined products (storage vessels and reactors for chemical industry, disintegrators, pumps, etc.)	11.52
Coated Strip Ltd.	Pre-coated metal	7.79
John Dale (Foundries) Ltd.	Aluminium slugs	5.40
Fine Lady Bakeries Ltd.	Confectionery and morning goods	5.73
Fine Lady Bakeries Ltd.	Bread	4.71
Hertz Truck Rental	Truck rental charges	7.10
Hertz Rent-a-Car/Daimler Hire Ltd.	Rentals on self-drive cars	7.70
Heygate & Sons Ltd.	Provender	3.32
Link House Publications Ltd.	Advertising rates	9.05
Linton & Hirst Ltd.	Steel laminations	15.39
J. Mann & Son Ltd.	Engine power packs	12.39
Newman Tonks Ltd.	Whole range of metal door fittings	11.35
Northern Blankets Ltd.	Electric blankets, battery operated clocks and hairdryers	6.90
Texas Instruments Ltd.	Pressure gauges, accessories and instruments	Not quantified
The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.	Medicated dip powder	15.12
The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.	Maggot fly spray, fly dip, Border winter dip etc.	10.44
*The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.	Tick dip liquid and fly dip (non-bloom)	11.89

Withdrawals

Company	Product	% increase sought
Category I		
CAV Ltd.	Entire range of diesel, electrical and mechanical equipment for the automotive industry (including service after market)	1.88
Firth Brown Tools Ltd.	Engineers' cutting tools	2.81
GKN Sankey Ltd.	Wheels	4.18
Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (GB) Ltd.	Vitafilm for domestic original equipment	7.84
Philips Electrical Ltd.	Fan heaters	4.01
C. Townsend Hook & Co. Ltd.	Paper:	
	Fineblade Art	10.00
	Fineblade Cartridge	10.00
	Fineblade Brochure	10.30
Category II		
John Beales Associated Cos. Ltd.	Ladies' outerwear	6.35
Brook Dyeing Co. Ltd.	Commission dyeing, coloured tops, woollen yarns, and woollen and worsted fabrics	10.00
Cole Plastics Ltd.	Extruded colour compounds with dye content using high density polyethylene	6.43
Cotton & Rayon Spinners Ltd.	Rayon yarn	12.74
Godfrey Davis (Car Hire) Ltd.	Self drive cars, trucks, and vans, chauffeur driven car hire	8.70
Edenhall Concrete Products Ltd.	Bricks	3.18
Evede Ltd.	Building chemicals	7.46
W. R. Grace Ltd.	Polyolefin films	3.88
John Grey Ltd.	Woven textile fabrics	14.00
Heatons Kwikglo Ltd.	Solid fuel appliances	7.56
Hymac Ltd.	Hydraulic 360° and 180° excavators and related spare parts	12.00
Donald Macpherson Group Ltd.	Industrial surface coatings	7.83
Stag Plastics Ltd	Polystyrene and PVC products	15.00
Tenneco Malros Ltd.	Calcium stearate dispersion	60.21
Twiflex Couplings Ltd.	Power transmission units, clutches, couplings and shafts	4.92

Modifications

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made (percentage points)
Category I			
Cape Insulation Ltd.	Rocksil insulation and building products	4.70	1.90
Cheswick & Wright Ltd. and Cheswick & Wright (B&M) Ltd.	Motor vehicle exhaust systems, manifolds and related components	7.34	1.32
Crest Hotels Ltd.	Accommodation, food and liquor	2.80	0.12
Dale Farm Foods Ltd.	Dairy desserts range	6.17	1.56
Gallaher Ltd.	Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco	0.26	0.03
GKN Screws & Fasteners Ltd.	Cotter pins	5.60	1.10
ICI Ltd	Methyl methacrylate monomer	4.11	0.06
ICI Ltd	Sodium	9.75	0.84
ICI Ltd.	'Corvic' PVC polymers and co-polymers	12.10	0.02
Indalex Ltd.	Aluminium extrusions	8.66	3.07
Jackson Electric Ltd.	Tumbler dryers and related spare parts	3.81	0.45
J. M. Metals Ltd.	Brazing alloys	10.00	2.80
	Gold alloy wires	12.50	3.27
	Fabricated silver	10.00	2.10
	Carat gold sheet	12.00	3.28
	Miscellaneous gold alloys	15.00	3.23
Monsanto Ltd.	Acrylonitrile	11.27	0.01
Pirelli Ltd.	Tyres, tubes and flaps (replacement market)	6.59	0.02
Plessey Telecommunications Ltd.	Service charges	22.81	5.37
RTZ Extruders Ltd.	Aluminium extrusions	15.40	1.73
Sterling Metals Ltd.	Iron foundry products	6.55	0.09
Thomson Yellow Pages Ltd.	Advertising rates	24.41	0.33
Trust Houses Forte Hotels Ltd.	Accommodation and catering	12.06	2.33
Category II			
Aylesbury Automation Ltd.	Automatic feeding machines (vibratory parts, feeders, elevators)	9.60	0.78
Baker Perkins Ltd.	Machinery for bakery, biscuits, chemical, foundry and printing industries	7.98	0.08
J. C. Bamford Excavators Ltd.	Excavators – model nos:		
	JCB 2D	6.50	0.17
	JCB 3		
	JCB 3C		
	JCB 3D		
	JCB 2DS		

Company	Product	% increase sought	% reduction made (percentage points)
	JCB 3CS JCB 700		
E. H. Bentall & Co. Ltd.	Building construction products	25.86	1.95
British Tool Manufacturers Ltd.	Hand tools	2.28	1.90
British Tool Manufacturers Ltd.	Hand tools	10.97	2.13
Coalite & Chemical Products Ltd.	TAF A chemical products	8.42	0.28
	TAF B chemical products	6.62	0.05
Coalite & Chemical Products Ltd.	2 : 4 : 5 Trichlorophenol	17.73	0.13
Durham Chemicals Ltd.	Precipitated stearates	15.38	0.03
Dynasafe Seating Ltd.	Car Seats	13.52	6.10
Intec Ltd.	Fluid transfer and filtration equipment for vehicles and industrial use	4.98	1.64
Arthur Lee & Sons Ltd.	Stainless steel strip	11.90	0.06
Link 51 Ltd.	Storage equipment	10.39	0.21
London & Scandinavian Metallurgical Co. Ltd.	Candex insulating powder for metal processes	19.22	4.03
London & Scandinavian Metallurgical Co. Ltd..	Ferro boards	18.68	1.52
McKechnie Chemicals Ltd.	Copper sulphate	4.61	0.91
Magnet Joinery Ltd.	Doors, windows, prepared joinery, kitchen units and ancillary products	7.29	0.44
Morlock Industries Ltd.	Spring washers, brazing rings, circlips and pressings	11.80	0.80
Moulded Plastics (Birmingham) Ltd.	PVC based products	4.91	0.0015
	Polypropalene and polythene based products	2.88	0.0009
Parsons Chain Co. Ltd.	Chain for industrial use	12.41	0.53
Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd.	Diesel engines	9.00	0.13
Rose Forgrove Ltd.	Bearings for wrapping and packaging machinery	13.33	4.24
Rovex Ltd.	Range of toys	15.23	2.76
James Royston, Son & Co. Ltd.	Ferrous steel wire, high and low carbon	5.40	0.88
Shulton (GB) Ltd.	Complete range of toiletries	6.96	0.41
Sydney Smith Dennis Ltd.	Special high quality pressure gauges	4.547	0.005
Uniroyal Ltd. (Consumer & Industrial Division)	Treadaire carpet underlay	13.17	0.14
Vinotex Ltd.	PVC and PVC compound products	10.34	0.60

Price Commission interventions in January – Correction

A notification by ICI Ltd. for a 12.21 per cent increase in the price of Vinylidene chloride was incorrectly shown as a withdrawal in the list of Price Commission interventions during January 1976.

Petrol prices report published

The results of an interdepartmental inquiry into the present situation in petrol prices was published on 10 March by HMSO.

The results were given to Parliament on 18 February by Alan Williams, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

The inquiry, which was conducted by officials of the Departments of Energy and Industry as well as the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, is summarised in 'Petrol Prices' ISBN 0 11 511720 2 and can be purchased from any branch of HM Bookshop, by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, or through booksellers, price 45p (51½p).

New price limits for butter

The statutory maximum retail prices for butter are increased by 3½p per ½ lb from 19 March. The new limits, contained in the Butter Prices (Amendment) Order 1976 (SI 1976/410, HMSO, 8p) were laid before Parliament on 16 March by Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, in order to implement the recent EEC farm price review.

Prices in the shops are expected to rise slowly and will generally remain below the new maximum levels.

Milk and butter payments – extension to 31 March 1977

The Prices Act 1974 (Continuation of Section 1) Order 1976 was laid before Parliament on 9 March 1976 to come into operation on 1 April 1976. Under Section 1(1) of the Prices Act 1975 subsidies on milk and butter may be paid until 31 March 1976.

The Act, however, provides for an extension of this date to 31 March 1977 and the purpose of the new Order is to enable subsidy payments to continue to be made for a further year.

City Communications Organisation

Leading City institutions have decided to create a City Communications Organisation to co-ordinate the provision of information both wthin the City itself and for the public generally.

This Organisation intends to establish for the purpose a small City Communications Centre.

Mr. W. M. Clarke has been able to take on the initial organisation of the centre as a result of a re-organisation of the directorate of the Committee on Invisible Exports which has reduced his day-to-day commitments there. He has been appointed director-general of that committee and Jeffrey Frost, the present assistant director, has been appointed executive director.

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided, on the information at present before her, not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

Jefferson Smurfit Group Ltd. and Alliance Alders Ltd.

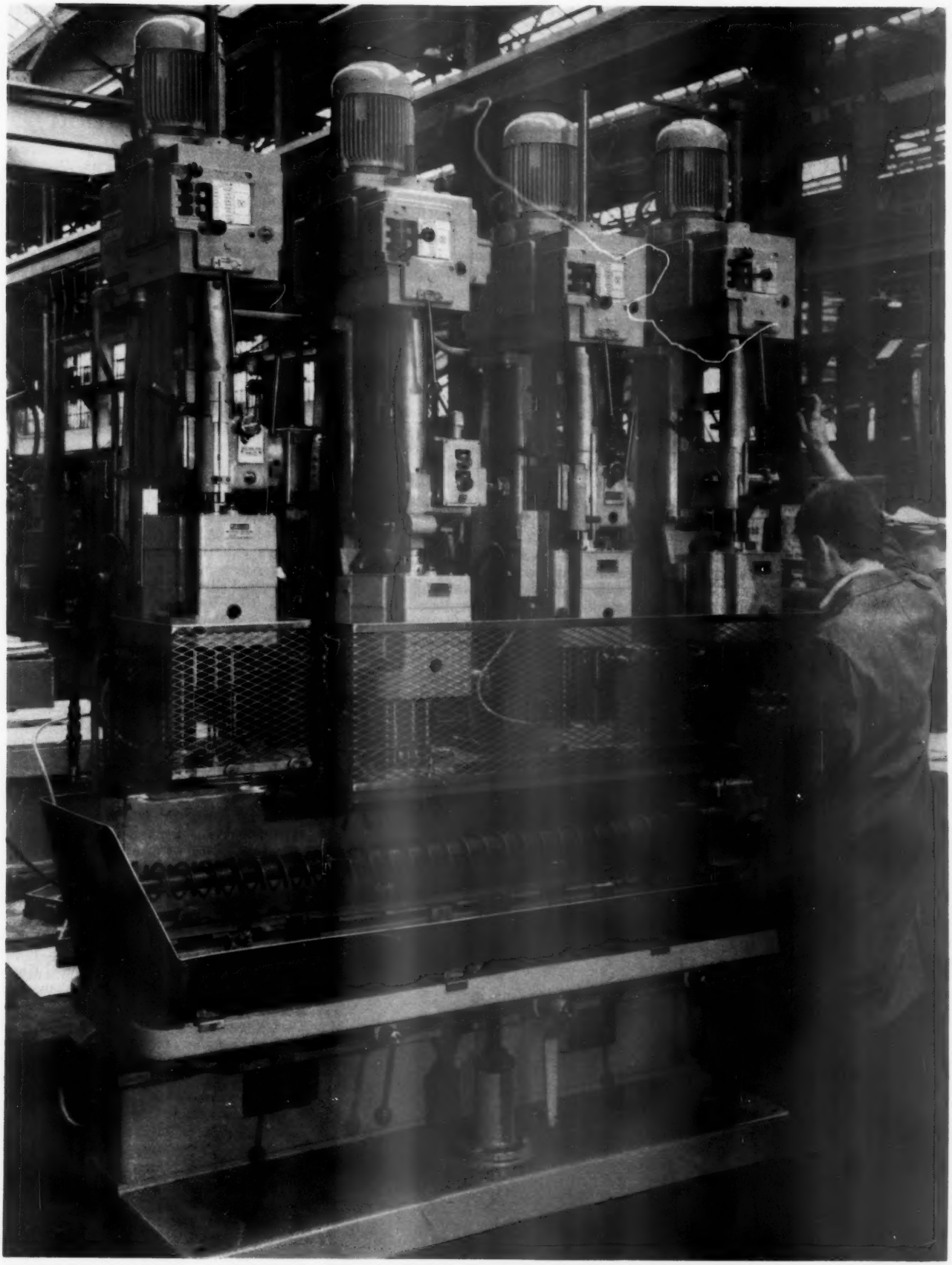
European Ferries Ltd. and the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Co. Ltd.

Language courses for industry

Intensive language courses 'for the specific needs of industry' are to be held by the Polytechnic of Central London under the general direction of David Liston, Educational Adviser to the British Overseas Trade Board and Pro-director of the PCL.

The PCL say that language will be linked to information on economics, patent law, insurance, import-export regulations or whatever fits in with the individual firm's needs. In these Language/Economics/Legal/Technical component courses firms will help to structure the course and the components used.

Inquiries should be made either to Miss M. J. Grieve or Dr. H. L. Bodenham, Polytechnic of Central London, Red Lion Square, London WC1R 4SR (tel. 01-242 5000, or 01-405 3144).



This multi-purpose series 150 drilling machine is suitable for training and for light production work. It is part of a range of equipment being promoted in Saudi Arabia and Iraq by Frank Pollard, chairman of Frederick Pollard and Co. Ltd., on the Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce and Industry trade mission, 19-31 March. The company runs its own training school and is making expertise gathered over the years available to organisations concerned with setting up engineering training programmes.

Technology News

Mineral resources – how much can be achieved by substitution and recycling?

Although supplies of metal ores are continuously being depleted, the view that 'known reserves' will be used up in so many years on current trends can be seriously misleading.

The more complex mechanisms which govern the supply and demand for mineral resources are discussed in 'Future World Trends' a discussion paper produced by the Cabinet Office on world trends in population resources, pollution and their implications.

In the case of minerals, several interactions must be taken into account. Continuing demand for a mineral depletes known resources, whereas scarcity raises prices and profits. This may mean that profits are invested in geological surveys to find further supplies of ore at a lower grade or further high grade ores in more remote places.

In turn, higher prices encourage producers to apply improved technology, and stimulate research into substitute materials. Supply and demand may come into equilibrium at a new price level.

This mechanism has worked well in the past. Records show that the average real price of many minerals has remained almost constant for over 80 years. A series of technological advances in mining, metallurgy and geophysics until recently also compensated to some extent for declining grades and increased inaccessibility. However, these advantages have been offset by the substantial scale of finance now required for a modern mining venture.

On the demand side increased sophistication in the use of materials has provided substitutes for many traditional raw materials so that expected shortages have failed to materialise, although it should not be assumed that because substitution mechanisms have operated smoothly in the past they can always be depended upon in the future. There are some inputs (eg energy, phosphates) which have literally no substitutes and efforts to find alternative supplies of other resources could lead to such catastrophic side-effects that there may be no alternative to doing without them.

Smooth replacement of one material by another requires adequate investment well in advance, and current consumption must be sacrificed so that appropriate investment in the substitute can be made. Because mining companies consider that their operations are inherently risky they usually expect to start trading at a profit fairly quickly. Companies pursuing a rational exploration policy very seldom invest in geological surveys to establish reserves of much greater than 20 years. This may account for the relatively low figures for reserves published by them.

From the viewpoint of depletion, minerals fall into two categories, depending on their relative abundance in the crust and their mode of occurrence. *Virtually inexhaustible minerals*, include aluminium, calcium, iron, sodium and potassium, magnesium and titanium. Many metals are used for traditional reasons; not because they are ideal or abundant but because it was easy to separate them from their ores by primitive pyrometallurgical techniques. *Potentially exhaustible minerals*, embraces most of the other metallic elements. Several of the metals have special properties that are very useful and could only be replaced with great difficulty and expense. If depletion of these minerals was occurring one might expect to see a gradual increase in the cost of production and price. However, an examination suggests that the overall change in the price level is quite small. Similarly investigations into the cost in terms of labour and capital of mining and refining have shown a consistent downward trend. On the other hand, average grade of ore mined has been falling consistently, suggesting that the high grade material is becoming exhausted and forcing operators to concentrate on large low-grade ore bodies. The apparent contradiction can be reconciled if one recalls the rapid advance in the technology of mining and mineral separation, and the large energy component in mining operations which has until recently had a downward trend in real terms. This process cannot, however, go on for ever. It has already been counteracted by the substantial increase in capital now required to develop a mine. Greater energy intensity will also, in due course, lead to higher costs.

The recycling of scrap materials will continue to play an important role in the supply of minerals to industry. In the United Kingdom, at present, non-ferrous metal requirements obtained from recycled scrap range from 26 per cent for aluminium to 62 per cent for lead. However, recycling has several important limitations. Some uses of metal (eg zinc in galvanising, lead in anti-knock compounds) are inherently dispersive and recovery is practically impossible. The cost of recycling may be higher than the cost of primary metal (eg scrap iron contaminated with other metals). Current scrap availability depends on consumption at the time when the equipment was produced. In a growth situation the supply of scrap from obsolete equipment will always lag behind the demand even though the rates of growth may be the same. The point at which these factors have a serious effect on demand for the primary raw material depends upon the relative economics of the processes. In a world context, recycling

The National Engineering Laboratory exhibition of new design and new products, which is now at the Design Centre, London until 17 April. Many benefits are to be gained from the application of hydrostatic drive systems to such heavy vehicles as this 76.2 tonne hydrostatic dump truck. Other hydrostatic exhibits include examples of pumps, ball motors and underwater hydrostatic drive tools, amongst the 30 exhibits on show.

in the developed countries might make a significant contribution to the life of supplies of certain metals, although the problems of collecting and sorting can be formidable.

Resources are in fact a function of costs; as lower grade ores are consumed the necessary allocation of resources to the mineral and energy sectors must increase. This diversion of resources means that there are less goods available for consumption but does not necessarily entail a persistent depression of standards of living. Absolute shortages of minerals are not likely to appear as insuperable difficulties in the period under review.

These conclusions should not lead to complacency. In order to investigate the value of modelling in the mineral resources area, a study has been carried out by the Programmes Analysis Unit, Harwell. A model was constructed of the supply, use and recycling of lead on a global scale covering a period up to 100 years from now. It was concluded that although this was of sufficient versatility and credibility to be of value as a long-term behavioural probe of materials consumption, it could not at present provide a basis for policy decisions. Mineral availability is nevertheless a matter of vital importance for the United Kingdom economy so that any potentially useful policy tools must be explored. The work is therefore being kept under review, in order to assess the use that could be made of such techniques in analysing policy options in respect of future changes in the relative scarcities of different materials, and so point to profitable directions for research.

On other subjects, conclusions are less optimistic. Worldwide, the most important problem is seen as the growth in population and the difficulty of providing adequate food. In the absence of famine, war and other disasters, a steep rise in the world's population is inevitable for the next two generations and by the end of the century the figure may well be over 12 billion. Although it should be theoretically possible to feed these numbers, the enormous political, social and economic problems make it unlikely that this will be achieved. Unless resources are transferred on a much greater scale than at present, the effective check will therefore be the Malthusian solution of war, famine and disease.

Despite the urgency of the problem, aid is falling as a proportion of GNP of the developed world. At the same time, as lower birth rates seem to result from increasing standards of living the present failure to raise real incomes will militate against the success of population control and exacerbate the longer term situation.

Future World Trends: a discussion paper on world trends in population, resources, pollution, etc., and their implications. Produced by the Cabinet Office, published by HMSO, 60p net.

Nuclear fuel reprocessing to go ahead

British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. (BNFL) may accept new contracts for reprocessing irradiated nuclear fuel from overseas, Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy announced this week.

This is subject to the contracts containing options allowing BNFL to return waste to the country of origin, and to the negotiation between the United Kingdom Government and other Governments concerned of suitable understandings to support those options.

Mr. Benn was answering a Parliamentary question from Peter Hardy, MP (Rother Valley), who asked whether BNFL will be permitted to take on further contracts from overseas customers for reprocessing irradiated nuclear fuel.

In a written reply, Mr. Benn said: 'The Government have given full consideration to the safety and environmental implications of accepting more work of this kind, taking account particularly of the views which have been expressed in the recent extensive public discussion of the question.

'They have decided that the company may, subject to the negotiation of satisfactory terms, take on further work on the basis that the contracts will include terms to ensure that the company will have the option to return residual radioactive waste and will not be obliged to retain it in this country for long-term storage; and that suitable understandings in support of the return option are reached between the United Kingdom Government and the Government of the country concerned.'

The highly active waste produced by the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel from the civil nuclear power programme, together with a small quantity of waste from overseas reprocessing contracts, is at present stored in liquid form at Windscale, Cumbria, in high integrity thick stainless steel tanks, shielded in concrete, which provide protection against both radiation and external damage.

Tribology course on rolling element bearings

While there has been increased interest in the development of new types of bearings, the rolling element type remains one of the most important in industrial applications.

In order that practising engineers may familiarise themselves with the various types of rolling element bearings, their applications, limitations and lubrication, etc., the National Centre of Tribology is holding a one-day course on 4 May 1976 at Risley, near Warrington.

The lecturers, all acknowledged experts in the field, will be: S. C. Dodson, BP Research Centre; Professor G. R. Higginson, University of Durham; R. A. Hobbs, Ransome, Hoffman, Pollard Ltd.; R. E. Leckenby, National Centre of Tribology; and N. Robinson, Texaco GB.

The course fee is £32.40 (including VAT); this includes luncheon and refreshments. A full set of course notes will be issued to all delegates.

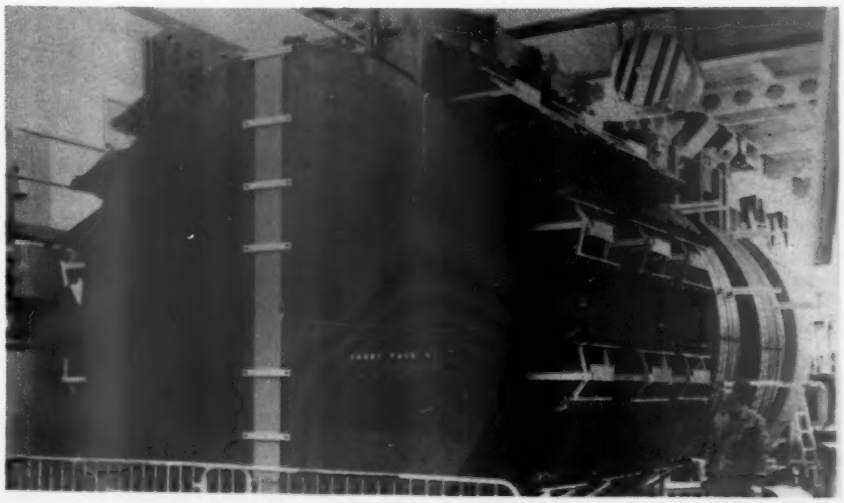
The programme and application forms can be obtained from: A. J. Walton, National Centre of Tribology, UKAEA, Risley, Warrington WA3 6AT, tel Warrington (0925) 31244, ext. 2640 or 3522.

Cern 'neutrino catcher' uses nuclear enterprises detectors

Nuclear Enterprises of Edinburgh have supplied 2,000 sheets to The European Centre for Nuclear Research (CERN) at Geneva at a cost of £300,000.

The equipment will be used by a combined team of scientists from the CERN, Dortmund, Heidelberg and Saclay centres with the new 400 GeV proton synchrotron to measure particle energies.

The 'neutrino catcher' will sit pointing at the ground behind the 3.7m bubble chamber to receive neutrinos produced by the underground synchrotron. The spectrometer consists of a toroidal magnet 20m long, weighing 1,400 tons and divided into 91 sections. The magnet is built up of iron discs 3.75m in diameter which are interleaved with the Nuclear Enterprises scintillator plates. There will also be drift chambers between the sections to measure particle direction.



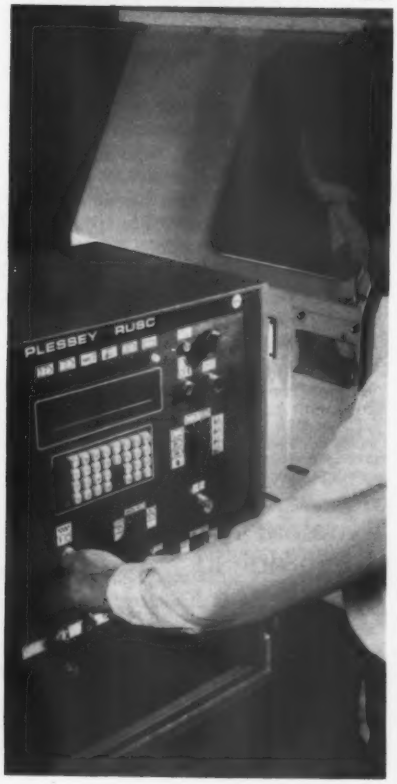
Some of the 2,000 sheets, covered with black foil, supplied by Nuclear Enterprises of Edinburgh to CERN, surrounding the giant 'neutrino catcher'.

British technology: measuring . . .

Left :This complex measuring system comes from the designers of Rank Taylor Hobson, Leicester. It is the Talycenta form measuring system with the Talydata analysis and visual display module with radius measuring module. The Talycenta measures a wide range of parameters on components up to 500mm high, 400mm diameter and 100kg weight.

Right (top) : The Mekometer, produced by Com-rad Electronic Equipment Ltd., Slough, Berkshire, it can measure up to 3km with an accuracy of 3mm It is an electro-optical device weighing less than 6kg which can take measurements in less than 4 minutes. Further research is being carried out to produce a version with an accuracy better than one part in a million over a distance of 30km. These experiments include the use of two beams of light of known wavelength and a laser.

Right (bottom) : This new British RUSC portable machine tool controller has been developed by Plessey Numerical Controls Ltd., Poole, Dorset, for the automated operation of a variety of machine tools under the direction of existing operatives. It is used in conjunction with a hand portable editor which provides a facility for advance programme preparation, storage and editing.

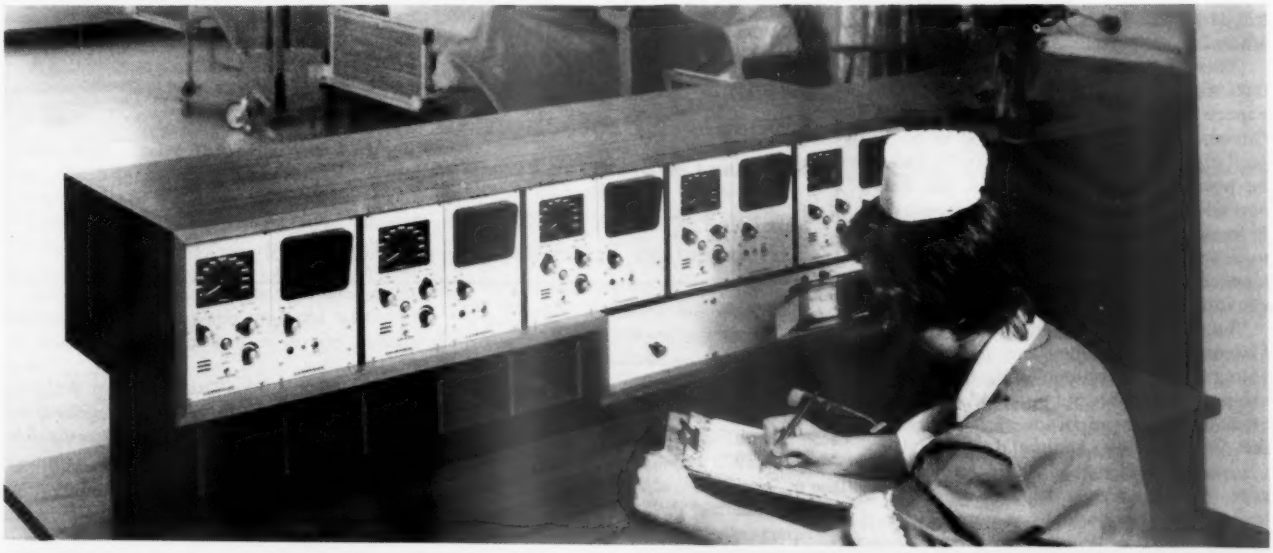


and medical

Bottom left : Following the success of the EMI Brain Scanner, the company (EMI Medical Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex) has a version with many new features in electronic and mechanical design. These include improved data handling and the extension of the scanning area down to the neck. The operator has the choice of two scanning speeds, the standard scan of one minute or the high accuracy scan of four minutes.

Bottom right : A radiographer operates the controls of a powerful X-ray generator made by Todd Research Ltd., Robjohns Road, Chelmsford. The Electronic Triton generator is creating interest in medical centres around the world, notably in the United States. It gives milli-second X-ray exposures of up to 200 per second with a high degree of reliability and consistency. This is particularly useful in paediatric radiology.

Top : Console of a coronary care unit produced by Cambridge Medical Instruments, Royston, Herts, one of 35 firms taking part in a display of British medical technology at the British Medical Seminar and Exhibition at the Institute of International Affairs in Lagos, 1-5 April.



Parliament

Monday, 8 March

BSC finance

Mr. James Tinn (Teesside, Redcar) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, what arrangements he was making for financing the British Steel Corporation.

Mr. Kaufman replied: 'The Corporation is experiencing a period of severe financial difficulty, largely on account of the continuing low level of demand for steel. Despite BSC's successful efforts to reduce costs, the latest financial projections are for a loss which seems unlikely to be much less than £300 million in 1975/76. A significantly smaller but still large loss is expected for 1976/77 as a whole.

'There are prospects for a recovery in the steel market in 1977/78-1979/80 when BSC expects to return to profitability. The Government judges the provision of further public dividend capital and loan finance to be justified in order to sustain the BSC's operations and finance essential investment. If the Corporation's financial prospects were to deteriorate seriously from those currently foreseen, we should need to reconsider the situation.

'Subject to continuing review of the Corporation's viability, and to Parliament voting the necessary monies, the Government proposes to make public dividend capital available in the proportion of 55 per cent of the Corporation's additional financial requirements (other than short-term) in the year 1975/76 and provisionally in 1976/77, and also to provide loans as necessary from the National Loan Fund towards the balance of those requirements.

'The policy will result in a shift away from BSC's present gearing ratio which is 55 per cent invested funds (PDC plus reserves) to 45 per cent long-term loans. The shift will help preserve the credibility of the concept of public dividend capital to which the Government attaches importance. It will result in the Government making loans to the Corporation in 1975/76 and 1976/77 for the purpose of replacing capital lost as a result of a deficit on revenue account. I am advised that such lending is authorised by the Iron and Steel Act 1975 and I feel it is justified in view of the Corporation's prospects in the medium term. Once the Corporation recovers profitability we shall certainly be prepared to look again at the position to ensure that the Corporation continues to have an adequate and viable capital structure.'

Steel corporation in Wales

Mr. Geraint Howells (Cardigan) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would consider setting up a steel corporation for Wales.

Mr. Kaufman answered: 'No. Wales benefits greatly from its share in BSC's integrated national activities. However, as part of the Corporation's organisational changes a Welsh Division of BSC is being established in April with headquarters in Cardiff.'

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Gerald Kaufman
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Lord Melchett
Neil Carmichael

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:
Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Industry Act 1972

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked to what extent financial assistance had been made available under Part II of the Industry Act 1972 since 6 November 1975 to companies listed for nationalisation in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill.

'Apart from the guarantee of a bank overdraft facility provided for one shipbuilding company already in public ownership,' said Mr. Kaufman. 'no new financial assistance under Part 2 of the Industry Act 1972 has been offered since 6 November 1975 to any company listed in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill.'

National Enterprise Board

Mr. Michael Heseltine (Henley) asked how many shares, and in which companies, had been transferred to the National Enterprise Board; and what was the percentage of the equity that such shares represent in the companies concerned.

Mr. Kaufman gave the table below which gives details of the shares which have been transferred to the National Enterprise Board:

Mr. Heseltine then asked at what price any shares now owned by the National Enterprise Board were acquired consequent upon their transfer from other Government agencies.

Mr. Kaufman said: 'The National Enterprise Board has acquired the publicly-owned shareholdings named in the two statements which my Rt. Hon. Friend laid before Parliament on 27 February, at the considerations shown in one of those statements and in the further statement that my Rt. Hon. Friend has laid today. In addition, the board has acquired publicly-owned shares in Dunford and Elliott Ltd. for a consideration of £122,111.'

Mr. Heseltine also asked what was the basis for valuing shares transferred from Government direct ownership to the National Enterprise Board; and under which part of the relevant statute the authority for this valuation was established.

Mr. Kaufman said that the basis for valuation was defined in the Industry Act 1975, Schedule 2, paragraph 6.

Company	Shareholding	Percentage of the equity
British Leyland Ltd.	246,490,683 fully paid ordinary shares, of 50p nominal value	95
Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.	137,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares, of £1 nominal value	100
Brown Boveri Kent Ltd.	4,261,757 ordinary voting shares of 25p nominal value	12.3*
Dunford and Elliott Ltd.	271,357 ordinary voting shares of 25p nominal value	2.6
Ferranti Ltd.	4,000,000 voting ordinary shares of 50p nominal value, and 2,666,666, non-voting ordinary shares of 50p nominal value	62.5
Herbert Ltd.	43,632,941 fully paid ordinary shares of 25p nominal value as subscribed for by the Secretary of State; and 7 ordinary shares of 25p nominal value transferred by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association as nominees of the Secretary of State	100
Cambridge Instruments Ltd.	4,261,757 fully paid ordinary shares of nominal value of 10p and 37,684,255 fully paid ordinary shares of nominal value of 1p	28.2

* Excluding rights issue.

Paper industry

Mr. Roger Moate (Faversham) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would confirm that the paper industry had been designated as one of the key industrial sectors under the Government's industrial strategy.

Mr. Carmichael replied: 'At the National Economic Development Council's meeting on 4 February the Council recommended that the paper and board industry should be included on the Industrial Strategy list. It was reported to the subsequent meeting on 3 March that agreement had been reached on setting up a tripartite working group to take part in the Industrial Strategy.'

Mr. Moate also asked what new grants or loans were being made available to the paper industry; for what specific purposes; and whether they were being made on a regional basis.

'As my Hon. Friend the Minister of State indicated recently,' said Mr. Carmichael, 'the Government is preparing a scheme of assistance for the paper and board industry aimed at increasing its capacity to use indeginous raw materials particularly waste paper. I will make a further statement as soon as possible.'

North East Coast Shiprepairers Ltd.

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked to what extent shares and loan stock in North East Coast Shiprepairers Ltd. were (a) owned by the state and (b) publicly quoted on a stock exchange; what was the company's business; through which subsidiaries it operated; why it was not to be included in the nationalised British Shipbuilders; and what was to happen to its securities at present publicly quoted.

Mr. Kaufman said: 'The Government owns all the issued ordinary share capital of North East Coast Shiprepairers Ltd. The 650,000 £1 cumulative preference shares remain in private hands and are quoted on the Stock Exchange. The company is a holding company of a group whose activities include shiprepairing and dry dock owning. It has the following wholly owned operating subsidiaries:

The Middle Docks and Engineering Co. Ltd.
Brigham and Cowan Ltd.
The Mercantile Dry Dock Co. Ltd.
North East Coast Contractors Ltd.
Brigham and Cowan (Hull) Ltd.*
Greenwell Drydocks Ltd.*

* Shares held by Brigham and Cowan Ltd.

'North East Coast Shiprepairers Ltd. and its subsidiaries together own 32 per cent of the issued share capital of Tyne Tanker Cleaning Co. Ltd. The shares of North East Coast Shiprepairers Ltd. will not vest in British Shipbuilders because it is a holding company which does not meet the criteria for nationalisation set out in paragraph 3 of Schedule 2 of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill. The shares which are publicly quoted will remain owned by their present owners unless they choose to sell them.'

Public forms

Mr. David Price (Eastleigh) asked about the number of different forms which the Department of Industry and its subordinate agencies have available for completion by members of the general public.

'No forms are issued by my Department which require information about individual members of the general public,' said Mr. Carmichael. 'In the latest 12 months for which figures are available, my Department carried out 35 separate statistical inquiries and sent out about 780,000 statistical forms for firms to complete. In many of these inquiries a variety of different forms are used, partly because a simpler form is often sent to the smaller businesses and partly because the detailed headings on the forms vary according to the industry or trade to which the business belongs. The various forms are kept continuously under review with a view to reducing the burden of form-filling wherever possible.'

British Aerospace HQ

Mr. Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk) asked about the location for the headquarters of British Shipbuilders and British Aerospace.

Mr. Kaufman said that the Government had already announced that the headquarters of British Aerospace should be outside central London, and that of British Shipbuilders in an assisted area with a tradition of shipbuilding.

Asbestos imports

Mrs. Margaret Bain (East Dunbartonshire) asked how many tons of asbestos had been imported in each year of the last five years; and through which ports these imports had come.

Mr. Deakins gave the following information for United Kingdom imports:

	Thousand metric tons
1971	167.8
1972	150.3
1973	198.1
1974	153.0
1975	139.2

Figures for the principal ports concerned in 1975 were:

	Thousand metric tons
Manchester	53.7
Liverpool	25.3
Southampton	12.9
Avonmouth	9.9
Tilbury	9.8
Lowestoft	8.2
Other ports	19.4

Horticultural imports

Questions about the value of horticultural imports in 1975, 1974 and 1973 were asked by Mr. John Watkinson (West Gloucestershire).

Mr. Deakins gave the information in the following table.

£ million

	1973	1974	1975
Fresh and simply preserved fruit and nuts	211.3	235.5	283.9
Fresh and simply preserved vegetables	134.6	163.8	195.1
Bulbs, live plants and trees	16.8	15.1	14.6
Cut flowers, buds and parts of plants suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes	3.9	4.3	6.0
Total	366.6	418.7	499.6
Of which, from:			
EEC (a)	104.0	117.7	170.1
Irish Republic	5.4	6.5	9.8
Communist countries (b)	5.9	7.8	5.5

(a) Including Irish Republic.
(b) USSR, Poland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, North Vietnam, Republic of Vietnam, Mongolia, China, North Korea and Cuba.

Public appointments

Mr. W. W. Hamilton (Central Fife) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, how many public appointments were now within his gift; what were the highest and lowest emoluments payable; what was the total cost; and what were the figures for 1970.

Mr. Shore answered: 'Sixty-five salaried appointments are within my gift, of which 53 are filled at a total cost of £301,380 pa. The highest and lowest salaries paid are respectively £20,830 pa (for a full-time appointment) and £500 pa (for a part-time appointment). Corresponding figures for 1970 are not available.'

Promotion at international fairs

Mr. Michael Morris (Northampton South) inquired about the total expenditure on British promotion at international trade fairs in 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975.

Mr. Deakins gave the following information:

Financial year	
1972/73	£4,297,000
1973/74	£6,310,000
1974/75	£6,762,000
1975/76 (estimate)	£9,376,000

Export credits

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked about the agreement reached by the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the United States of America and Japan on the minimum range of floor rates for export credits.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'An agreement setting a minimum interest rate of 7.5 per cent per annum for publicly supported export credits in excess of five years was reached in Washington in 1974. It took the form of an agreed minute signed by representatives of the United Kingdom, the German Federal Republic, France, Italy, and the United States of America, Japan and Canada subscribed to the agreement later.

'Negotiations to achieve greater control over international credit competition are continuing.'

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) also asked whether export credit harmonisation under the aegis of the commission was excluded by the agreement.

Mr. Deakins said: 'No.'

Split air departure routes

Mr. Carol Mather (Esher) asked when the Secretary of State for Trade expects to make an assessment of the effects of the split departure routes from Heathrow over the Mole Valley.

'As I have stated previous,' said Mr.

Clinton Davis, 'we intend to allow the Mole Valley split departure routes to operate for a year before attempting any assessment of the effects. Accordingly no assessment can be made until after June. There will be full consultation, on the basis of this assessment, before any decision is taken on retention or otherwise of the split routes.'

Food subsidies

Questions about the reductions in food subsidies were asked by Mr. Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford), Mr. Neil Marten (Banbury) and Mr. Tim Renton (Mid-Sussex).

Mrs. Williams said: 'I estimate that subsidy reductions could increase the RPI by about 0.3 per cent by the end of the financial year 1976/77, but it is impossible to be precise about the figure or to give reliable forecasts for future years. Apart from the butter subsidy, which is to be reviewed in the light of the CAP price settlement in Brussels, we have no plans at present for reducing any subsidies before July 1976.'

Mr. Mike Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne East) asked for estimates of the level of food subsidies in the current financial year and in 1977-78 and 1978-79, respectively.

Mr. Maclennan replied that the white paper on public expenditure (Cmnd. 6393) gave figures at 1975 prices for the years up to 1979/80.

Retail Price Index

Sir George Young (Ealing, Acton) and Mr. Tim Sainsbury (Hove) asked about the latest increases in the Retail Price Index.

Mrs. Williams said: 'Over the 12-month period to 13 January 1976 the General Index of Retail Prices increased by 23.4 per cent. This represents an overall increase of 45.4 per cent since 19 February 1974.'

Mr. Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire) asked for the latest available monthly rise in the Retail Price Index.

Mrs. Williams replied: 'There was a 1.3 per cent rise in the General Index of Retail Prices between 9 December 1975 and 13 January 1976. Combined with the year-on-year figure, which has declined for the fifth successive month and now stands at 23.4 per cent, this clearly demonstrates that the Government's anti-inflation policies are succeeding.'

Price Code

Mr. Geoffrey Dodsworth (South West Hertfordshire) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, whether she was satisfied that the Price Code was operating in such a way that prices were being controlled and company profits were developing.

Mrs. Williams answered: 'A prices policy has to strike the right balance between two objectives. It must protect the consumer against excessive and unwarranted price increases. And it must not stop firms from earning the profits they need to stay in business and invest for the future. The policy is being reviewed so we can consider whether the present balance is right.'

Mr. Eddie Loyden (Liverpool, Garston) inquired why Port Conference surcharges were not covered by the Price Code.

Mr. Maclennan said that Port Conference surcharges were not covered by the Price Code because it applied only to goods and services supplied on the home market and excluded international freight charges.

Mr. Michael Neubert (Romford) inquired how many companies had had to make use of the profit safeguard provisions in the Price Code.

Mr. Maclennan replied that the Price Commission published full information about notifications and applications under various profit safeguard provisions of the Price Code in their quarterly reports. It would not be possible to break these figures down between individual companies without disproportionate expenses.

Consumer advisory units

Mr. Eddie Loyden (Liverpool, Garston) asked about the location and consumer advisory units.

Mr. Williams replied: 'The location of consumer advice facilities is a matter for the local authority. In choosing between local authorities' applications for grants for the setting up of new consumer advice centres, I used the following criteria, which are set out in paragraph 8 of DPCP Circular 9/75:

1 the extent to which consumer advice in the area to be serviced is deficient;
2 the cost-effectiveness of the proposals, having regard to the population to be served; and
3 the need for consumer advice facilities to be reasonably distributed over the country.'

Mr. Richard Luce (Shoreham) asked whether action would be taken to rationalise the consumer advice service.

Mr. Williams said: 'While the Government is providing support for new consumer advice centres and to the citizens' advice bureau movement, the organisation of local provision of consumer advice services is a matter for local authorities.'

Price Check scheme

Mrs. Sally Oppenheim (Gloucester) asked which of those items included in the Selective Price Restraint scheme, following an application to the Price Commission for a price increase where this was required, had increased in price in the three months prior to the operation of the scheme.

Mr. Maclennan said: 'The average interval for all private sector products between prenotifications made to the Price Commission by Category I manufacturers is about five months. This means that in any period of three months one must expect prenotifications on a high proportion of products, both on those included in the Price Check scheme and on those not included. Had there been any widespread bringing forward of price increases, one would have expected to see it reflected in a hump in the Wholesale and Retail Price Indices. However, as the House is aware, both the Wholesale and Retail Price Indices for January were widely regarded as providing encouraging evidence of the continued fall in the rate of inflation.'

Mr. Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection that the Price Check scheme would have any effect on the Index of Retail Prices.

Mrs. Williams replied: 'What is slowing down the RPI is the deceleration of costs, as the pay limit continues to take effect. (There can be no mistake that it is slowing down markedly: it increased by 15½ per cent in the six months before the £6 pay limit came into effect on 1 August last year: in the most recent six months it has increased by 6½ per cent.) The Price Check scheme takes advantage of this deceleration to secure for the consumer positive assurances from the manufacturer, backed by the retail trade, that the price of the goods and services in the scheme will be held within the limit for the next six months.'

Mr. Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked for a breakdown of the total cost to public funds of the Price Check scheme.

Mr. Maclennan said: 'On the amounts budgeted for administration, I would refer the Hon. Member to the reply given by my Rt. Hon. Friend on 1 March to the Hon. Member for Louth. On the costs of advertising and publicity, I would refer the Hon. Member to my reply of 30 January to the Hon. Member for Cirencester and Tewkesbury. There are no other major items of expenditure. Of the cost of advertising, it is estimated that £274,000 will be spent on television advertising, and £169,000 on newspaper advertising.'

Mr. Jim Lester (Beeston) asked about the publicity costs of the Price Check scheme.

'It was necessary,' said Mr. Maclennan, 'to supply display and explanatory material about the Price Check scheme to approximately 500,000 retail outlets throughout the country and also to inform the general public about the scheme and the goods included within it. The estimate of the printing, distribution and advertising costs of these operations totalled approximately £915,000.'

Mr. Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked how many orange triangular stickers had been printed; how many had been issued to shops and stores; what was the total cost of distributing such stickers; and what method was used to check if those shops displaying the triangle operated the system as intended.

Mr. Maclennan replied that 500,000 kits of red Price Check stickers for use by retailers had been printed. Each kit contained 62 stickers and 450,000 (approximately) of these kits had so far been distributed. The cost of distribution was estimated at £110,000.

Retailers should have received details about the scheme and its coverage from their trade associations. It had also been described in trade press advertisements. An explanatory letter about the scheme was included in each kit. This invited retailers with questions about the scheme to contact the telephone information service which the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection was operating for retailers.

Mr. Peter Morrison (City of Chester) asked for an estimate of items which would have to go up in price by more than they would otherwise have done in order to subsidise those items not increasing by more than 5 per cent under the Price Check scheme.

Mrs. Williams replied: 'I do not expect

cross-subsidisation to be very extensive on any goods: indeed, in my consultations on the Price Check scheme, representatives of manufacturing industry have repeatedly emphasised that they have limited scope for it, especially in present market conditions. As for goods of importance to low-income families, the trade associations have asked their members to keep to a minimum any price increases on basic household necessities which it has not been possible to include in the scheme.'

Mr. Phillip Whitehead (Derby North) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, if she had been asked to widen the scope of the advance warning scheme for price restraint.

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'The list of items within the Price Check scheme covers roughly 15-20 per cent of consumers' expenditure, and it also provides for retailers to add items to the list from their own range when they are satisfied they can keep price increases within 5 per cent for the period of the scheme. We have been pressed from many sides to widen it, but its scope reflects the stage we have reached in the attack on inflation.'

Mr. Michael Morris (Northampton South) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection was satisfied that goods included in the Price Check scheme represented value for money.

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'I am satisfied that the goods which represented good value for money before the scheme was introduced still represent good value for money. The Price Check scheme adds the additional factor of the assurance of a measure of price stability over a six-month period.'

Public forms

Mr. David Price (Eastleigh) asked about the number of different forms which the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, and its subordinate agencies, have available for completion by members of the general public.

'No forms are issued by my Department,' said Mr. Williams, 'for completion by individual members of the general public. Only one statistical inquiry is carried out involving one form being sent weekly to each of 66 businesses which voluntarily provide information. The necessity for this inquiry was reviewed towards the end of last year and resulted in the number of participating businesses being reduced from 240 to the present number.

'Forms issued by the Office of Fair Trading, the Price Commission and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission are not the direct responsibility of my Department.'

Wholesalers with retail outlets

Mr. Peter Fry (Wellingborough) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, what representations had been received about the activities of certain wholesalers operating as retail outlets from warehouses and issuing cash-and-carry cards to the general public; and if she was satisfied that this was in the consumer's interest.

Mr. Williams said: 'I have received several representations on this question. Naturally I am concerned that the consumer should have a wide choice of different types of retail outlet. But I recognise that there may well be valid planning objections if a warehouse, for which planning permission has been granted for wholesale trading, seeks retail business from the general public. Enforcement of the terms of planning permissions is for local planning authorities to consider.'

Appointment of special advisers

Mr. Ian Gow (Eastbourne) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, on what dates and for how long her two special advisers were appointed.

Mrs. Williams replied: 'Dr. Joan Mitchell's current appointment dates from 11 October 1974 and Mr. John Lyttle's from 20 November 1974. Their appointments may be terminated at any time.'

Home accidents

Mr. Gwilym Robert (Cannock) asked for figures on the number of home accidents arising from electrical faults; and if there would be consultation with the electricity consultative councils with the aim of reducing these accident figures.

'The only figures available,' said Mr. Williams, 'are those relating to fires in dwellings or to deaths from electrocution arising from electrical equipment or installations which I gave in answer to a question from the Hon. Member for Cheadle on 15 December 1975. The Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 1975 which come into force this year will help to prevent home accidents by prohibiting the sale of unsafe electrical equipment. I shall be pleased to consider views which the electricity consultative councils may express at any time on electrical safety matters, including these regulations.'

Price controls – effects on profits

Mr. John MacGregor (South Norfolk) asked for a current estimate of the effects on the profits of the United Kingdom manufacturing and retailing sectors of price controls in the year 1975-76.

Mrs. Williams said: 'Price Commission figures for the period since November 1975 are not yet published. The Commission's latest report says that profit margins of Category 1 manufacturing firms in the third quarter of 1975 were 46.2 per cent of reference levels, compared with 52.4 per cent in the third quarter of 1974. For distributors the figures were 45.7 per cent and 58.8 per cent. The decline in profit margins in 1975 was largely due to the recession.'

Estate agents

Mr. Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar) asked how many representations had been received on the consultation document on estate agents.

Mr. Williams replied that about 200 had been received so far and that, despite a formal closing date of 31 January, comments were still being received.

Completion of metrication

Mrs. Joyce Butler (Wood Green) asked what target date had been set for the completion of metrication; and if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would make a statement.

Mr. Williams answered: 'In common with consumer organisations and much of trade and industry I would like to see the metrication programme completed as quickly as practicable in the national interest. I do not envisage a single target date but under the Weights and Measures, etc. Bill, which was introduced on 2 March, the Government proposes to take power enabling it to phase out or limit the use for legal purposes of imperial units.'

Quoting prices

Mr. Laurie Pavitt (Brent South) asked if steps would be taken to ensure that when a price is quoted it must include any tax which the consumer must pay in order to buy the goods or services to which it relates.

Mr. Williams said: 'The Director General of Fair Trading has put forward tentative proposals for dealing with this problem. He is now studying the responses before deciding whether to make a reference to the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee under Part II of the Fair Trading Act.'

Transport users' consultative committees

Questions about meetings between the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection and the transport users' consultative committees to discuss proposed fare increases were asked by Mr. Norman Lamont (Kingston upon Thames), Mr. Hugh Dykes (Harrow East) and Mr. Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge).

Mr. Williams replied: 'I shall be writing to the Central Transport Consultative Committee, when my Rt. Hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for the Environment has published his consultation document on aspects of transport policy, to invite them to discuss it with me.

'Under the terms of the Transport Act 1962 the transport consultative committees are not entitled to consider fares. London Transport fare increases are a matter for the Greater London Council which appoints the London Transport Passengers Committee.'

Tuesday, 9 March

Planning agreements

Mr. George Rodgers (Chorley) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what is his policy towards companies in receipt of public funds which refuse to enter into planning agreements.

Mr. Kaufman replied: 'As we said in the White Paper "The Regeneration of British Industry", financial assistance will continue to be available for companies not covered by planning agreements. The Government is not proceeding on the basis that companies will refuse to participate in the system.'

Mr. Cryer asked whether the Secretary of State will introduce legislation to provide for reserve powers to make planning agreements binding.

Mr. Kaufman replied: 'As we said in the White Paper "The Regeneration of British Industry" and in the discussion document on The Contents of a Planning Agreement, a planning agreement will not be a civil contract enforceable by law but will represent a statement of firm intentions by both sides. The Government has no plans to introduce legislation to make agreements binding.'

Meeting with textile unions

Mr. Doug Hoyle (Nelson and Colne) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he has any plans to meet the textile trade unions.

Mr. Carmichael said that the Secretary of State would be meeting the TUC Textile

Parliament continued

Clothing and Footwear Industries Committee on 12 April.

Reassigning design and development teams

Mr. Bob Cryer (Keighley) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, if he will introduce legislation to prevent British firms sending designs and development teams abroad as an accompaniment to the closure of British factories and the establishment of production abroad.

Mr. Kaufman said: 'No. Responsibility for reassigning design and development teams to new tasks within a firm following a factory closure must rest ultimately with the firm's management.'

Worker participation in nationalised industries

Mr. Cryer asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he will introduce legislation whereby (a) the Government, and (b) the workers are entitled to make nominations for the chairmanships of nationalised boards for decision by election by the workforce of the relevant industry, and if he will introduce legislation to provide for the election of board members by the work force at the nationalised industries using a postal ballot system.

Mr. Kaufman said that the Secretary of State is under a statutory duty to appoint the chairmen of the nationalised industries for which he is responsible and, after consultation with the relevant chairmen, the members of the boards of those industries. The role of employees in relation to decision-making within the nationalised industries is currently being considered by the Government.

British Leyland and machine tool orders

Mr. Cryer asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he will make provision to assist British Leyland to place orders with British machine tool manufacturers.

Mr. Carmichael said that the Department is in close touch with British Leyland and with the British machine tool manufacturers in order to ensure that so far as is practicable the company's purchases can be met from British manufacture.

Surrey helicopter routes

Mr. Carol Mather (Esher) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if any decisions have yet been reached on the revised helicopter routes over Surrey and if further consultations are proposed.

Mr. Clinton Davis said that the consultation process has not been completed and accordingly no decisions have yet been taken. A meeting is to be held on 30 March at which officials of the Department of Trade and of the Civil Aviation Authority will give further details of the proposed route changes. Interested parties are being invited to attend the meeting.

Visible trade with the EEC

Mr. E. Fernyhough (Jarrow) asked what is the total deficit between the United Kingdom's exports to and imports from the EEC for the years 1973, 1974 and 1975.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'The United Kingdom's visible trade deficit, on a balance of payments basis, with the rest of the EEC was £1,167 million in 1973, £2,026 million in 1974 and £2,354 million in 1975.'

Imports of low-price suits

Mr. Cryer asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he will now impose import controls on low-price suits from Comecon countries.

Mr. Deakins said: 'The importation from Comecon countries of suits wholly or mainly of man-made fibres and of cotton suits already subject to quota control. My Rt. Hon. Friend will be making a statement very shortly about imports from these countries of suits wholly or predominantly of wool.'

Imported woodfibre insulating board

Mr. Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, what are the terms of the agreement he has reached with Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Sweden on the import into the United Kingdom of woodfibre insulating board; what was the prevailing price of such imported board before the agreement and what the new price will be; and what the increased cost to the consumer will be in terms of wholesale and retail prices.

He further asked why the Secretary of State for Trade, has discontinued investigations by his department into alleged dumping of woodfibre insulating board in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Deakins replied that the investigation into alleged dumping of woodfibre insulation board by Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Sweden has been discontinued because the producers concerned in all five countries have entered into voluntary undertakings with the Department regarding the minimum prices at which they will supply woodfibre insulating board to the UK. The prices at which insulating board was imported both prior to and following the agreements vary according to the thickness and quality of the board and also according to the producer concerned. The undertaking prices are also minimum prices and do not necessarily reflect the prices which producers will actually charge to particular United Kingdom customers. However Mr. Deakins said that import prices of insulation board are likely to rise by between 14 per cent and 33 per cent following the agreements, depending upon the producer. These increases are likely to be reflected at wholesale and retail levels.

Wednesday, 10 March

Industrial development and unemployment

Mr. Sydney Tierney (Birmingham, Yardley) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, what estimate he has made of the effect of the Government's policy regarding industrial development certificates on the unemployment situation in the West Midlands.

Mr. MacKenzie replied that the recent increase in unemployment in the West Midlands is attributable to general economic factors, and not to the operation of industrial development certificate policy.

Mr. Douglas Henderson (East Aberdeenshire) asked what rate of development area grant will be payable to Shell Expro if they are granted permission to build a natural gas liquids separation plant at Peterhead.

Mr. MacKenzie said that no application for a regional development grant on the project has yet been made. Provided that the conditions for grant were met, it would be payable at the rate of 20 per cent of the approved capital expenditure incurred on the plant.

Imports of footwear and woollen suits

Mr. John Garrett (Norwich South) asked what progress has been made in discussions with the Eastern European countries about their exports to the United Kingdom in 1976 of leather footwear and men's woollen suits.

Mr. Shore said: 'Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania the three main East European suppliers undertook last year to restrain their exports to this country of men's leather footwear (excluding sandals) in 1975 to between 5 and 10 per cent below their exports in 1974. I am satisfied that these undertakings were honoured in 1975. These countries have now undertaken not to exceed during 1976 the levels of restraint for their exports to the United Kingdom of men's leather footwear (excluding sandals) which were applied during 1975. In addition they will be restraining their exports of women's and children's leather footwear (excluding sandals) to approximately the level of their 1975 exports.

'In 1975, 380,000 men's woollen suits were imported from the five East European countries concerned. A major increase in exports to this country from the five main East European suppliers had been planned for 1976. Exports of woollen suits for the whole of 1976 from the five countries concerned will now be reduced to about 350,000 suits, a reduction of some 8 per cent on 1975.

'Hungary and Poland will be restraining their exports voluntarily. Quotas which come into effect immediately are being applied to imports of men's woollen suits from Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Romania.

'Details of the quotas and of the licensing arrangements that will apply are set out in a Notice to Importers' (see page 808).

Mr. H. Boardman (Leigh) asked what progress has been made so far in discussions within the EEC in pursuance of a common policy for the import of textiles from low-cost countries.

Mr. Deakins said that the EEC's policy on low-cost textile imports is based on the Gatt Multifibre Arrangement, which entered into force on 1 January 1974. As a signatory on behalf of the nine member-states the EEC has concluded restraint agreements covering the principal sensitive products in all fibres from the main low-cost supplying countries, including Hong Kong, South Korea, Pakistan and India, as well as taking other measures restricting textile imports, particularly from Taiwan. Where such arrangements provide for Community quotas, member-states' shares of the quotas are determined by a burden-sharing formula agreed by member governments in October 1974. There are frequent meetings of experts from member-governments to review this policy in conjunction with the EEC Commission.

Display of hotel charges

Mr. John Cartwright (Greenwich, Woolwich

East) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he will use his powers under the Development of Tourism Act to require hoteliers to display their charges in guests' rooms or at reception desks.

Mr. Deakins said that discussions are taking place about a voluntary scheme to provide adequate notification of prices for hotel accommodation. He said that he would prefer to consider the outcome of these exchanges before deciding on appropriate further action.

Licences for shellgrip and spraygrip

Mr. Ronald Atkins (Preston North) asked how many licences have been granted abroad for the use of shellgrip and spraygrip; and what is the export potential.

Mr. Deakins said that information concerning the overseas licensing arrangements for these processes is a matter for the firms involved. While the use of these processes overseas is currently on a relatively modest scale, the long-term prospects for their sale in export markets appear to be encouraging.

Southern Africa's payment balance with UK

Mr. Ivan Lawrence (Burton) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, what estimates his department have made of the financial value to Great Britain's balance of payments of trade with African countries south of the Sahara, distinguishing between (a) South Africa and (b) the remaining countries.

Mr. Deakins said that estimates of the United Kingdom's visible balance of trade, on a balance of payments basis, are compiled only for broad area groups. Africa, south of the Sahara, is not separately identified.

On the basis of available information, the 'crude' balance of trade with South Africa in 1975 – i.e. the difference between exports valued fob and imports valued cif – was in surplus by £145 million; with the rest of the countries south of the Sahara, there was a 'crude' trade surplus of £98 million. The crude balance of trade is not necessarily a good measure of our trading position because of, *inter alia*, differences in valuation.

Oil pollution prosecutions

Mr. Anthony Nelson (Chichester) asked how many prosecutions have been made over the latest 12-month period for which figures are available for offences under the Prevention of Oil Pollution Act 1971 regarding the illegal discharge of oil in United Kingdom waters by ships.

Mr. Clinton Davis said that the last 12-months period for which the relevant statistics are available was 1974 during which year 50 prosecutions were undertaken.

Areas of special export interest

Mr. Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler (North West Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he will publish a list of those special countries in which his department has a particular interest in export development and planning.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'The British Overseas Trade Board in providing export marketing assistance to industry has sought to focus attention on certain major markets offering growth potential for British Exports. They include most of Western Europe, North America, Japan, Australia, South Africa and areas of special potential such as Iran, Nigeria and Brazil. In deploying its resources the Board, in consultation with industry, gives particular attention to selected product sectors in supporting industry's own marketing plans in the target countries.

'At the same time the official export services and promotional schemes continue to provide support for exporters in all worthwhile markets and special promotions and initiatives take place in many countries outside the major markets listed above.'

Export guarantee loans

Mr. Roy Hughes (Newport) asked what is the current value of export guarantee loans outstanding; and the proportion referring to shipbuilding loans.

Mr. Deakins said that the current value of outstanding fixed rate export finance made by the banks and guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department is £3,021 million. Statistics showing the proportion of these loans made in respect of exported ships are not readily available.

Mr. Hughes asked what is the current value of interest rate support grants payable to the banks under the formula which was announced on 15 March 1972 for export guarantee loans.

Mr. Deakins said that under the March 1972 Agreement with the London and Scottish Clearing Banks, the fixed interest rate receivable by the banks on the unrefinanced portion of their export loans for capital goods is made up by the Export Credits Guarantee Department to agreed rates of return based on current market rates. The current average fixed rate of interest on outstanding loans, which relate to business taken on over a number of years, is 6.2 per cent and the current agreed rates of return are 10.64 per cent for loans outstanding at 15 March 1972 and 11.27 per cent for subsequent lending. During the financial year 1975/76 interest rate support grants paid to the banks have totalled £13,868,963.

Mr. Hughes also asked what is the procedure for dealing with companies which cannot meet their commitments as to interest or repayment under the 1972 Export Guarantee Loans Scheme; how many companies are at present involved in this way; and if it is the Secretary of State's intention to refer them to the National Enterprise Board or similar bodies where applicable.

Mr. Deakins said: 'Under the 1972 Agreement with the London and Scottish Clearing Banks, ECGD make refinancing loans to the banks in respect of a proportion of their outstanding fixed rate export finance. There has never been any problem on the repayment of these loans and related interest and the question of any procedure to deal with non-payment or reference to the National Enterprise Board has not arisen.'

Food prices

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection to publish the eight points submitted to the Council of Ministers by the European Bureau of Consumer Associations concerning food prices.

Mrs. Williams replied: 'A copy of this document by the Bureau of European Consumers' Unions is available in the Library. I was glad to see that this organisation representing consumers in all the Member States in the Community had published its views on the 1976/77 price package. It is important that consumers' organisations should play a greater part in the development of the Common Agricultural Policy.'

Department of Trade Staff

Questions were asked by Mr. Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler (North West Norfolk) on the Department of Trade staff members (of under-secretary and above) concerned with general export, commercial and trade policy and with export development and planning in relation to special countries. He also asked for charts showing the names, ranks, qualifications, job specifications and salaries of such staff; how many of them have recognised qualifications in market research, marketing, advertising or public relations, and have more than five years' marketing and selling experience with a private commercial organisation; and with what countries the department has established a liaison office.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The edition of *Trade and Industry* published on 21 November 1975, copies of which are available in the Library, contains a guide setting out the responsibilities of my Department and listing by name all staff at under secretary level and above. I am sending the Hon. Member an updated version of this guide.

'The British Overseas Trade Board and the British Overseas Trade Advisory Council whose memberships include prominent businessmen are responsible to me for work on the promotion and development of overseas trade. The departments and divisions primarily concerned are the Export Credits Guarantee Department, four Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions, Export Development, Export Services and Promotions, and General Divisions, and the Overseas Projects Group.

'All under secretaries and above in these departments and divisions have responsibilities which involve them in export policy, or export development in particular countries. Some have had first-hand experience of assisting exporters through service in British diplomatic posts overseas and all are experienced in dealing with the problems of commerce and industry (though none has the specialist qualifications referred to by the Hon. Member or has direct commercial experience). Both of my Industrial Advisers have experience of marketing and selling in private organisations. The pay of a deputy secretary is £14,000 a year and that of an under secretary £12,000 a year.

'The Department of Trade's interests in export promotion and development are represented overseas by the Diplomatic Service to which a number of the staff of the department are seconded, in particular to fill commercial posts. To facilitate the handling of projects under the Memorandum of Understanding on economic co-operation recently signed with Saudi Arabia, my department has opened an Economic Development Office in Riyadh.'

Thursday, 11 March

Price of food since EEC membership

Mr. Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked for a list of the price of foodstuffs on the date when the United Kingdom joined the EEC and at the latest available date; and to what extent these price rises were due to British membership of the EEC.

Mr. Maclennan replied: 'Average retail prices for a comprehensive list of foodstuffs

are published each month in the *Department of Employment Gazette*. I refer the Hon. Member to Volume LXXXI No. 2 of the *Gazette* for prices on 12 December 1972, which was immediately before our entry into the EEC, and to Volume LXXXIV No. 2 for prices on 13 January 1976, the latest date for which information is available.

'It is not possible to isolate the extent to which EEC membership has been responsible for food price increases because it is not possible to predict how prices would have moved had we not joined the EEC in January 1973.'

Domestic Coal Consumers' Council

Mr. John Cartwright (Greenwich, Woolwich East) inquired about the annual grant made to the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council during each of the last 10 years for which figures are available.

Mr. Williams said that the following estimate provision had been made for the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council since responsibility was transferred to the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection on 1 February 1975:

1974/75 (part year)	£1,000
1975/76	£14,000

Before that, he said, the cost of this council was not distinguished from other expenditure on the central services of the Department of Energy and its predecessors.

Mr. Cartwright also asked how many complaints were made directly to the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council during each of the last 10 years for which figures were available.

Mr. Williams said that annual reports published by the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council give the following figures. Not all of them related to a period of 12 months, since there had been changes in the reporting period.

Period	Complaints received direct
1. 7.65-31.10.66	40
1.11.66-31.10.67	58
1.11.67-31.10.68	46
1.11.68-31.10.69	52
1.11.69-31.10.70	50
1.11.70-31.10.71	20
1.11.71-31.12.72	18
1. 1.73-31.12.73	15
1. 1.74-31.12.74	23
1. 1.75-31.12.75	45

Statutory monopolies

Mr. Michael Marshall (Arundel) asked for a list of the statutory monopolies, the authorities responsible for managing these monopolies and the Acts of Parliament which established these monopolies.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'None of the authorities for which my Rt. Hon. Friend is responsible has been granted by Act of Parliament an exclusive right or duty to sell a commodity or provide a service. The Civil Aviation Authority jointly with Ministry of Defence are, however, by virtue of the Civil Aviation Act, 1971, the sole suppliers of certain en route navigation services.'

Friday, 12 March

Chief Scientist's Requirement Board

Mr. Kenneth Warren (Hastings) asked for a list of the names of the members of the Chief Scientist's Requirement Board, the dates on which the Board had met and the projects for which it was responsible or is studying.

Mr. Kaufman replied: 'With the exception of the chairman, Sir Ieuan Maddock, membership of the Department's Chief Scientist's Requirements Board varies from meeting to meeting in order to bring the appropriate expertise to bear on the proposals under consideration.

'In addition to the members listed in the published Requirements Board's annual report the following have served as independent members of the board: Mr. P. Hughes, Mr. A. N. Irens, Dr. S. Jones, Dr. R. M. Needham, Dr. D. S. Oliver, Mr. R. G. Tongue, Dr. J. Wallace, Mr. H. A. Whittall, Mr. A. Wilson.

'Since its inception the board has examined proposals for support in the following areas, some of which have now been transferred to other boards: textiles and garments, glass, ceramics, rubber and plastics, advanced electrical storage batteries, paper, printing and packaging, energy conservation in industrial processes, footwear, leather, laundering, dyeing and cleaning, computer-aided design, engineering aero-dynamics, numerical analysis, furniture, analytical and measurement services, industrial electro-technology, carbonisation, aerosat avionics, systems reliability, reverse osmosis, acoustics, electron-microscopy.

'The Chief Scientist's Requirements Board met on the following dates: 2 July 1973, 6 November 1973, 15 January 1974, 12 March 1974, 25 March 1974, 23 April 1974, 4 June 1974, 17 June 1974, 9 July 1974, 29 October 1974, 14 January 1975, 14 March 1975, 13 January 1976 and 10 February 1976.'

Price of power station coal

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked for a estimate of the price of power station coal entering the Federal Republic of Germany from the United Kingdom and from Poland and the USA, respectively from international sources.

In reply Mr. Deakins said that international sources did not distinguish the price of power station coal among the data they presented.

British exports to USSR

Mr. Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the value, at current prices, of British exports to the USSR for each of the last 20 years, and for a list of the commodities imported by the United Kingdom from the USSR during 1975.

Mr. Deakins said that the export figures were published in Table 15 of Volume 1 of the *Annual Statements of the Trade of the United Kingdom* for years 1958 and 1960, the *Annual Abstracts of Statistics* for 1970 (Table 270) and 1975 (Table 305), and Table V of the December 1975 issue of the *Overseas Trade Statistics* of the United Kingdom. A commodity breakdown of imports in 1975 was available in Table II of *Overseas Trade Statistics*.

Food exports

Mr. Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked whether any of the exports from the United Kingdom during 1975 included food products; and to which countries they went.

Mr. Deakins said that the information was available from Table V of the December 1975 issue of the *Overseas Trade Statistics* of the United Kingdom.

Domestic electric lamps

Mr. Laurie Pavitt (Brent South) asked the Secretary of State for Trade whether he would investigate as a possible breach of anti-dumping legislation the import of 30 million domestic electric lamps from Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'If the British industry concerned makes an application supported by prima facie evidence that the imports are dumped or subsidised and are causing or threatening material injury I shall immediately consider it.

'My officials have already explained to the Lighting Industries Federation what would be required to support an anti-dumping application.'

Secretary of Domestic Coal Consumers' Council

Mr. John Cartwright (Greenwich, Woolwich East) asked about the qualifications of Mr. S. T. E. Morton which led to his appointment as the first full-time Secretary of the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council.

Mr. Williams answered: 'By virtue of Section 4(6) of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act 1949, the Secretary of State furnishes the staff of the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council. Mr. Morton is a senior executive officer who was selected as suitable for this appointment after consultation with the chairman of the council.'

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room C46, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

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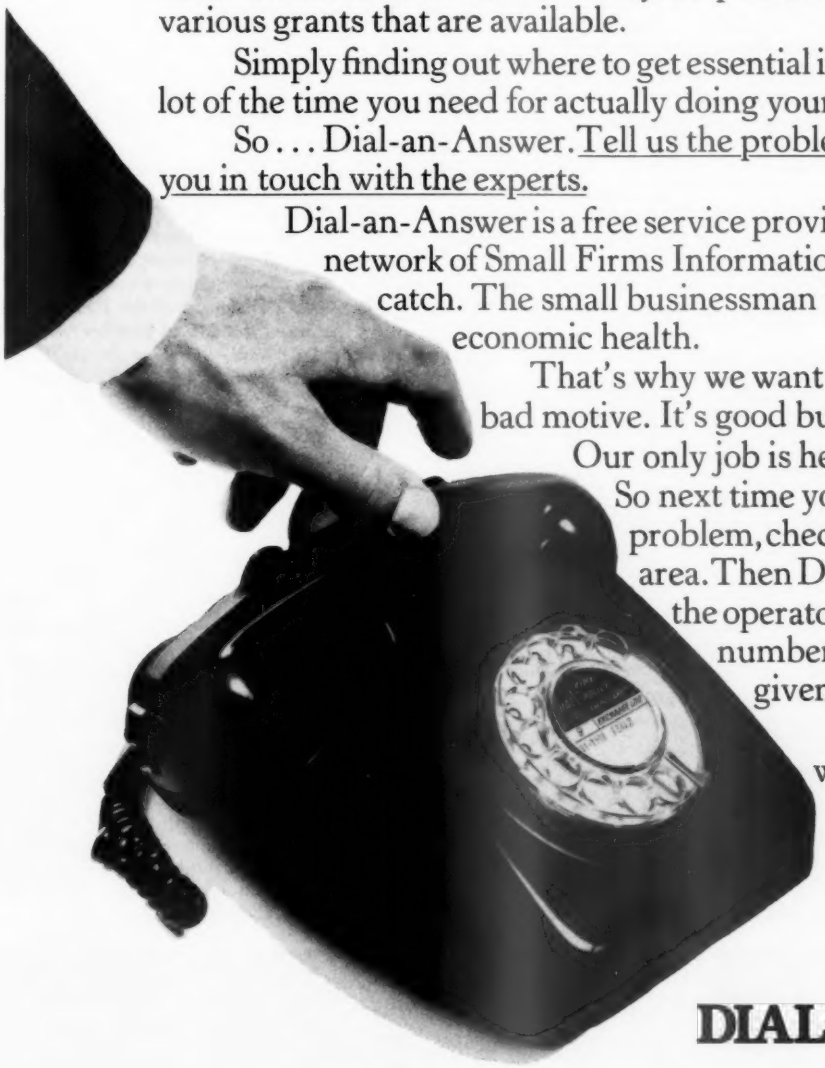

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NORTH WESTERN REGION. Manchester: 061-832 5282 (Freefone: 6005);
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE REGION. Leeds 445151 (Freefone: 5361);
EAST MIDLANDS REGION. Nottingham 49791 (Freefone: 4062);
WEST MIDLANDS REGION. Birmingham: 021-643 3344 (Freefone: 4054);
SOUTH WEST REGION. Bristol 294546 (Freefone: 9910);
LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN REGION. London. 01-828 2384 (Freefone: 2079);
EASTERN REGION. Luton 29215 (Freefone: 372).

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BOTB News

Greater trade with the GDR – but room for improvement

Trade between the UK and the German Democratic Republic increased considerably over the last three years as a whole, but there was some falling back in 1975 at a time when purchases from the West were going up and when Britain was managing to sell more to all the other CMEA countries. This was stated by Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, when he visited the Leipzig Fair on 13-14 March.

The level of trade in both directions still did not reflect the level of industrial and technological achievement of the two countries, but Mr. Deakins said that he had already made a beginning with discussions with the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Dr. Schwierz, who it was hoped was coming to Britain with a delegation of state trading organisations to the UK in the early summer. Mr. Deakins also had talks with the Minister for Foreign Trade Herr Sölle and Dr. Bell, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade.

There had been a very marked increase in the interest shown by British firms with several major missions including the CBI, the Machine Tool Trades Association and the London Chamber of Commerce. This had culminated in the special promotion 'Great Britain greets Leipzig' which was the largest Britain had ever mounted at the Leipzig Fair.

There were five joint ventures and 154 British exhibitors at Leipzig as well as a number of special technological exhibits. There was also a special exhibit in the centre of Leipzig where British building technology was displayed. Mr. Deakins said that the scale of the promotion and the support received from British industry in mounting it, demonstrated the interest of firms in the German Democratic Republic.

Two new members for BOTB

Sir Denis Hamilton and John E. Read have both accepted an invitation from Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, to join the British Overseas Trade Board.

Sir Denis is chairman and editor-in-chief of Times Newspapers Ltd., a director of the Thomson Organisation Ltd. and of Reuters. He is also a member of the Press Council and of the Council of Newspapers Publishers' Association.

Mr. Read is chairman of the EMI Group of companies, a director of Dunlop Ltd. and Thames Television, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, a member of the Engineering Industries Council and a part-time member of the Post Office Board.

The total membership of the British Overseas Trade Board is now 22.

US opportunities in railway equipment

On 4 March, the BOTB's North American Advisory Group, in collaboration with the Railway Industry Association and the British Railways Board, held a special seminar in London on opportunities in the USA for UK exporters of railway equipment.

Under the chairmanship of Lord Garnock, Vice-Chairman of the North American Advisory Group, speakers at the seminar included three eminent US contributors – Mr. Asaph H. Hall, Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration, Mr. Paul H. Reistrup, President and Chief Executive Officer of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK), Mr. Joseph S. Silien, Director Rail Technology Division of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration's Office of Research and Development and Sir Richard Marsh, chairman, British Railways Board.

Big audience

The seminar attracted an audience of over 120 representatives from the UK railway equipment industry who heard addresses on the export potential for British industry stemming from the recently-enacted 'Railroad Revitalisation and Regulatory Reform Act 1976' which amongst other things provides for Federal Government investment of $6.4 billion for the modernisation and restructuring of the US railroad system and on AMTRAK's current and forward equipment purchasing plan.

While they were in Britain, the US visitors also undertook a programme of visits arranged by BR including fact-finding talks and excursions on the Advanced Passenger Train and the High Speed Train.

A general view of the seminar, with Lord Garnock (standing) giving the opening address.

Scottish trade mission to Nigeria

Representatives of 20 Scottish companies went on a 12-day trade mission to Nigeria organised by the Scottish Council on 14 March.

The group, led by Alex B. Burton, sales director of Anderson Mavor Ltd., was accompanied by Miss Mary Bell of the Scottish Council's Marketing Division as mission manager. It was the third trade mission organised by the council to Nigeria and follows successful missions there in 1972 and 1974.

From Lagos it was planned to visit Jos, Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Kano and Kaduna. The object of the mission is to increase exports to Nigeria of a wide range of Scottish products including fishery protection and patrol craft; engineering equipment and plant for mining, civil engineering, process engineering, power generation and shipbuilding; textiles and textile machinery; specialised surface coatings; printing papers and boards; canvas and plastic goods and beer and whisky.

Mission manager, Mary Bell, said: 'Developments planned under Nigeria's Third National Development Plan (1975-80) offer exciting opportunities now for Scottish manufacturing and service companies. Nigeria, formerly 20th is now 13th in the league table of UK export markets.

'Last year the UK's exports to Nigeria were worth £512.3 million. This mission will capitalise on the success of our two earlier missions to Nigeria and on the opportunities represented by Nigeria's programme of industrial development.'

The Scottish Council continues to attach a high priority to the development of exports as a means of maintaining and increasing employment in Scottish industry. In the past two years the council has sent trade missions to more than 20 countries. Missions planned for 1976 include South Africa, New Zealand/Australia, Egypt/Libya, USSR, Venezuela, USA/Canada, Poland/Hungary and the Gulf States.

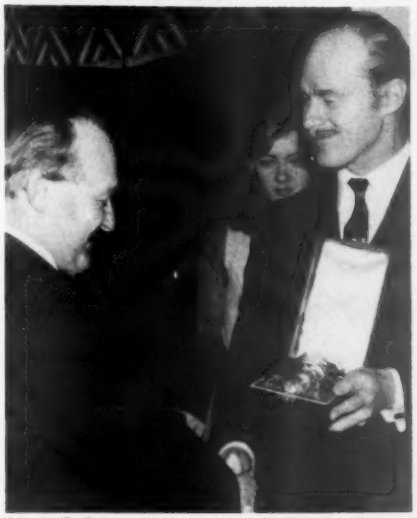
Swedish electronic components mission

Members of an electronic components mission from Sweden pictured at the start of a visit to Britain from 7-12 March. With the Swedish visitors are members of BOTB's Overseas Visitors Bureau and the Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers Federation who organised the mission.

Small Firms Information Centres

Centre	Telephone	Freefone area	Freefone	Telex
Birmingham	021-643 3344	West Midlands	4054	337919
Bristol	294546	South West	9910	449650
Cardiff	396116	Wales	1208	497515
Glasgow	041-248 6014	Scotland	846	779334
Leeds	445151	Yorks/Humberside	5361	557687
London	01-828 2384	London & South East	2079	917920
Luton	29215	Eastern	372	826115
Manchester	061-832 5282	North Western	6005	667952
Newcastle	25353	Northern	529	537429
Nottingham	49791	East Midlands	4062	377313

Export award for smaller manufacturers



Mr. A. F. Organ (left), chairman of Arthur F. Organ (Packaging Machinery) Ltd., receiving an export award for smaller manufacturers from Lord Limerick, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and a member of BOTB, at the Savoy Hotel on 11 March. Arthur F. Organ Ltd. produce machinery for the automatic weighing and counting of nuts, screws, bolts and nails. Their current export turnover amounts to nearly £334,000. The award, consists of a trophy and a two-week overseas tour.

Scottish craftsmen visit Munich

Long-term sales of Scottish crafts to the German market are hoped for as a result of a recent visit to Munich by 15 small businesses on 14-17 March. The firms went on an export educational mission organised by the Small Business Division of the Scottish Development Agency in conjunction with BOTB.

It is the second visit specifically organised for new exporters to Germany in the last six months. The first was for sports goods manufacturers to Spoga (International Trade Fair of Sports Goods, Camping Equipment and Garden Furniture) in Cologne.

During the visit the firms attended the International Light Industries and Handicrafts Trade Fair held between 13-21 March and held a reception for German craft importers at which there was a representative display of Scottish craft products. These included spinning wheels, gold and silver jewellery, glass, toys and ceramics.

Mission report available

The West India Committee sponsored a trade mission to Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and Haiti in October. Copies of their report on these missions are now available at £2 per copy, plus postage, from the Trade Secretary, West India Committee, 18 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0HP, tel. 01-629 6353.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Educational range and sophistication an eye-opener in Dakar

From Colin Dyer, Second Secretary (Commercial), Dakar: Dakar's recently opened and impressive Centre International d'Echanges was the venue for the first Didafrica exhibition of educational materials.

Organised by the Brussels International Fair in co-operation with the Dakar International Fair authorities and under the general sponsorship of the European Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Educational Materials (Eurodidac), Didafrica was held from 7-12 February. It attracted 200 exhibitors from more than 20 countries, as far apart as Finland and Australia.

From Britain, 13 firms exhibited their products at a national stand sponsored under joint venture terms by the BOTB, the Industrial Council for Educational and Training Technology Ltd., and the British Educational Equipment Association.

The organisers chose Dakar as the venue, not only because of the excellent facilities available there but also in recognition of the regional and international importance of the Senegalese capital.

Although attendance at Didafrica was poor for the first few days, it picked up encouragingly as time went on and visitors from other African states were in evidence as well as those from Senegal itself. Since this was the first Didafrica, the event may not have fulfilled its potential in the way the organisers hoped, but the Senegalese authorities attached considerable importance to it and almost everyone in Senegal associated with education (whether in the public or private sector) paid the exhibition at least one visit.

To the majority of visitors, the range and sophistication of the materials exhibited must have come as something of an eye-opener; in these circumstances, it is not surprising that there was no rush to buy everything on show. Nevertheless, worthwhile inquiries were received by the majority of the British participants and several signified their readiness to participate in future Didafrica exhibitions in Dakar. The consensus of the British exhibitors was that their participation was worthwhile.

A good deal of interest was shown by local convent schools in the products of Magiboards Ltd. and of Wilson and Garden Ltd., while both Cussons Ltd. and Feedback Instruments Ltd. made useful contacts in the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the University of Dakar for their laboratory equipment. C. E. Offord and Thomas Hope Ltd. both reported having booked definite orders and receiving worthwhile inquiries.

Although the impression taken away with them by some British participants was one of disappointment, later reflection may cause them to alter this view. For most of the companies from the UK, this was a first venture into Africa, especially francophone Africa. To expect dramatic results at the first attempt is unreasonable; Africa is not like that. But Africa knows the value of education and is prepared to spend money on it. Follow up action is therefore important and in time will pay dividends.

Mrs. Barbara Brookes of the British Educational Equipment Association talking to Mr. Venance Sallah, Commercial Officer at the British Embassy at the Didafrica Exhibition in Dakar.

British gifts for America's 200th birthday

From J. Easton, BTDO, New York: Bearing gifts (for sale at market prices), the British returned to the USA last month. The occasion was the New York Gift Show held from 22-27 February at the New York Coliseum and the New York Sheraton Hotel. A total of 18 British firms, sponsored by the Westminster Chamber of Commerce and the BOTB, participated in the eighth successive joint venture at this show.

The New York Gift Show is held twice a year (in February and August) and is attended by gift buyers from all over the USA. Attendance at the show was over 30,000, a record figure for the February event and this was attributed to the up-turn in the US economy.

After an excellent selling season during the last three months of 1975, with sales estimated at 30 per cent ahead of the same period in 1974, most visitors were in a good position to buy. They expected the brisk sales pace to continue this spring and they were at the show to make purchases. Buyers were also looking for higher quality merchandise and were tending to trade-up rather than settle for gimmicks. The quality items sought were in abundance on the stands of the British exhibitors where the quality of the merchandise on display was higher than that shown by many of the US exhibitors.

The British firms exhibited a wide range of gift items which included gourmet kitchenware, greeting cards, kitchen accessories, tableware, jewellery, toys, games, brassware, wall plaques, china and other fancy goods. Several of the British firms marked the 1976 American Anniversary by exhibiting items of a Bi-centennial nature. Although orders were written for these items, it is now generally accepted that the market in the USA for Bicentennial merchandise has reached saturation point.

This was a good selling show for most exhibitors and the British contingent captured their fair share of the orders. All of the firms, including the first-timers to the US market, wrote firm orders. The orders ranged from fairly small amounts for several firms with no previous experience of the US market to orders in the region of $20,000. Many considered the show to have been worthwhile and expressed interest in returning to future shows.

'Food for the millions' is the theme in Accra

From D. C. B. Beaumont, Second Secretary Commercial, Accra: Ghana's third International Trade Fair, held in Accra from 1 to 15 February was opened amid great pomp and colourful traditional ceremony by Col. I. K. Acheampong, the Head of State.

The theme of the fair was 'food for the millions' and designed to emphasise the importance that the Ghanaian Government attaches to their policy of 'self-reliance' and the continuing success of the Operation Feed Yourself programme.

In his opening speech the Head of State emphasised the importance of local processing and manufacture and reminded his audience of the incentives and bonuses for those firms who produce goods for export thus earning the country valuable foreign exchange. The extent and scope of local manufacturing in Ghana is steadily increasing and as a result there is likely to be an expanding market here for a wide variety of raw materials.

Backed by a COI Challenge for Change exhibition, 12 British firms, some of whom were Ghanaian companies affiliated to British parent companies, made up the official British contribution to the fair. The British stand was the third largest national pavilion (after China and the United States) and altogether 29 countries and 273 local and foreign firms took part in the exhibition. A dozen British companies incorporated in Ghana exhibited under their own flag outside the pavilion.

The overall standard of the exhibits at the fair was high. Many overseas firms, including some of our major competitors had made considerable efforts in a difficult trading climate to display the best they had to offer particularly transport equipment, machinery of all kinds and agricultural products, consumer goods and services.

The firms at the British stand were unanimous that the fair had been a successful way of maintaining and extending their contacts with Ghanaian customers.

With visible imports from Britain amounting to £50 million out of a total import bill of £343 million in 1975, Ghana provides both a firm base and an opportunity for development for our exports. Although import licence requirements and restricted foreign exchange may not make the market a particularly easy one, as a country with close trading links with Britain, Ghana offers significant potential and steady business for British exporters.

British technology at Iran exhibition

Britain's contribution to the Tehran International Modern Technology Fair which opens next month (28 April-5 May) will be one of the largest. A group of 24 British companies – sponsored by the BOTB – will exhibit advanced technology products in a British pavilion.

Individual British products on display will include an ingenious portable tool for cutting, chamfering and threading pipework up to 50.8mm in diameter on site; a new portable oxygen gas analyser designed for industrial, marine and medical applications; a shoe sole precision preformer designed for producing rubber preforms for shoe soles and heels; and a British designed and manufactured computer system.

Overall, the British companies will exhibit products ranging from machine tools and computer systems to analytical monitoring and metering equipment for the oil, petrochemical and other industries.

During the remainder of 1976, the BOTB will support other British groups who will be taking part in specialised exhibitions at the Tehran Fairgrounds for medical equipment, machine tools and packaging.

There will be another large British pavilion at the annual Tehran International Trade Fair from 18-31 October.

Growing UK interest in Chicago materials handling

A joint venture display by seven British companies, backed by the British Overseas Trade Board and sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, will be featured at the Chicago National Materials Handling Show, on 5-8 April.

The group will exhibit examples of leading British technology in the field of materials handling. A self-accumulating conveyor system which can automatically convey parts between one machine operation and another will have its American debut and be offered for manufacture under licence. Other items on display will include a mobile belt conveyor container loading machine, a mobile crane, fork lift trucks, and electronic control systems for battery electric vehicles.

The Chicago show is a significant exhibition, attracting the major US manufacturers in this field. Visitors are mostly high-level executives with purchasing responsibilities. It was first opened to foreign exhibitors in 1974, since when British firms, recognising its importance, have been taking a steadily increasing interest.

Cologne – city of clothes and carnival

From R. A. Tempest, Commercial Department, British Embassy, Bonn: Cologne was the venue once again for the spring men's fashion week (27-29 February). But the colour which this three day event usually brings to Cologne had to compete with colourful carnival festivities which were reaching their peak during the period of the fair. This clash of dates led to some controversy among exhibitors whose optimism on the opening day that at long last the demand for men's clothing is normalising, were not by any means entirely fulfilled. Some felt that the attraction of carnival perhaps proved too strong for some buyers.

This year, the fair featured the merchandise of 539 exhibitors (an increase of 30 per cent) and 19,500 trade visitors (4 per cent up on last year) with 25 per cent of these being visitors from outside the Federal Republic. The fair took place on the two floors of the brand new hall 14 and seems to have firmly established itself in the calendar of men's wear fairs, alongside London, Paris and Copenhagen.

Among the exhibitors were 22 British direct exhibitors and three represented firms, with 18 of the direct exhibitors participating in the joint venture sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Clothing Export Council. The range covered by the British exhibits was wide and included leather wear, shirts and trousers, and dufflecoats, leisure wear, knitwear, shirts and accessories. Five firms exhibited jeans which formed a rapidly growing specialised section of the fair.

Results obtained by the joint venture exhibitors varied. The demand for leather wear was disappointing, and some jeans firms complained of lack of interest from buyers, on the other hand 'boutique' jeans and some leisure knitwear enjoyed a healthy demand. Shirts proved attractive to many buyers, as did fashion suits and leisure coats. Accessories did not go unnoticed by the trade, attention being paid to the trousers press featured by John Corvy Ltd., particularly by visitors from the Federal Republic and Holland.

Exhibitors generally agreed that although some spark has returned to the international men's wear markets, it will take some time yet before the trade is sparking on all cylinders. Colours for next season? – zinc grey, smoke blue, sisal green and brasil brown.

Have you a good export picture?

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news. Send your export photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Trade spirits high at international cycle show

From Benjamin Serra, Commercial Officer, New York: Despite what has been one of the least successful years in the recent past for bicycle sales, the spirits and expectations of manufacturers and dealers at the 17th New York International Bicycle Show were nonetheless very high.

This was particularly true of the eight British firms and their representatives taking part in the joint venture organised by the BOTB and the Cycle and Motor Cycle Association and held at the New York Coliseum, 15-17 February.

The group included Birmetals Ltd., Bluemel Brothers Ltd., Dawes Cycles Ltd., Falcon Cycle Ltd., Haden Bros, Ltd., Bob Jackson Lightweights, Raleigh Industries Ltd. and Reynolds Tube Co. Ltd., many of whom regard this show with its 10,000 visitors from the United States and abroad as the keystone to their US marketing.

Most of the firms reported a brisk increase in business and some indicated that they had in fact written orders and made firm commitments for representation in the United States of America, including one of the joint venture exhibitors who picked up an order for 10,000 components which could not possibly have been sold without exhibiting at this event.

Another exhibitor recounted a situation which occurred to him as a result of last year's showing at this same venue. Without any prior warning a Japanese contingent stopped by the firm's exhibit, collected a catalogue and walked on. Two or three months after the show, the UK firm received an order for a container load of bicycles. The firm confirmed that the precise detail of description and prices quoted on the Japanese order could only have been obtained from the catalogue issued at the NY Cycle Show in 1975. The footnote to this story however is that this same Japanese firm has now reordered twice, and on the last occasion doubled its previous order.

Although the success stories quoted are not always a result of participation in the show, they nevertheless highlight two of the many opportunities that present themselves to joint venture exhibitors. Most of the British group were firm in their belief that this exercise provides valuable assistance to their export effort in the USA.

Renewed confidence at Nuernberg toy fair

From W. R. Jupe, Vice-Consul (Commercial), Munich: The British contingent was the largest group of foreign exhibitors at last month's Nuernberg Toy Fair with 107 firms showing their products. In all there were over 1,500 companies showing, nearly 600 of whom were from outside Germany.

The fair authorities claimed that a record number of buyers had attended the fair but this was not the view of many of the exhibitors, particularly those who participated in the joint venture between the British Toy Manufacturers' Association and the BOTB who were as usual located in the rather isolated temporary Hall M. Nonetheless, most of the British firms both joint venture participants and independent exhibitors felt that they had had a successful fair and that good business had been written.

Compared with the rather depressing level of orders written at last year's fair, most firms agreed that this year showed a definite upswing in confidence taking place in the toy trade.

British firms in two Belgian construction fairs

From M. W. Hewitt, British Embassy, Brussels: The 17th International Building Exhibition – Batibouw – and the ninth European Heating Airconditioning and Insulation Exhibition – Euroclima – were held simultaneously in Brussels from 20-29 February at the Palais du Centenaire. A total of 550 exhibitors took part in both exhibitions and attracted official participation from Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, Romania and the UK.

The Sela Cartridge Tool, which is used in roof fastening and which has been developed with safety in mind, undergoes the scrutiny of some visitors to the British Screw Co. stand at Batibouw.

A British joint venture was arranged by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Building Materials Export Group. Fourteen companies participated in all – 12 in Batibouw, where they had an excellent site in the middle of the main hall and two in Euroclima.

The exhibition took place this year against an economic background of gradual emergence from recession and of increased activity in the construction industry. The British participants were very pleased at the number of visitors and at the quality of the inquiries, especially from architects, builders and local authorities.

Plasmarc Holdings Ltd., who were exhibiting for the first time, found their participation well worth while and made many useful contacts. They were able to acquire a good deal of information about the Belgian market which would have been expensive to obtain by way of a market report commissioned in the UK.

Elliott Bros. Ltd. exhibited a range of natural slate which attracted much interest. Catnic Components Ltd. and Key Terrain Ltd. who were appearing at the exhibition for the second time reported many serious inquiries. The Hepworth Iron Co. Ltd. also took part in the joint venture for the second consecutive year and displayed their new system of piping for underground drainage. They found Baribouw a sound way of getting known in Belgium, while the British Screw Co. Ltd., Savage Industries Ltd. and Bolton Gate Co. Ltd. continued to find their long-established participation very worthwhile.

What chance does your product stand in the Dutch market?

Not sure? Then ask us to find out. We can conduct a survey on your behalf and establish what the existing market is, its size, concentration and outlets, and the potential within the market for your product. We will also monitor competition, compare prices, and locate the best media for your purpose.
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Contact: Mr. Alabaster. Tel: 01-405 1358
THE NETHERLANDS-BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
307 High Holborn, London WC1V 7LS

8000 EXPORTERS

FIS carry out continuous research into the activity of UK exporters —who they are, how much they export, and to which countries.

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FIS Exporter Lists, now in their fourth year of publication, are invaluable aids to companies serving the export trade, for direct mailing, telephone selling and as sales call lists.

For sample sheets, price list, and order form please telephone or write to:

FREIGHT INFORMATION SERVICES,
Adelphi Chambers, Hoghton Street, Southport, Merseyside PR9 0NZ. Tel: Southport (0704) 38515.

Patent Office publications for industry

The Patent Office offers industry a wide range of publications. These include the Official Journal (Patents), the Trade Marks Journal, British Patent Specifications, Illustrated Abridgements of Patent Specifications, Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Mark Cases, and 50-year subject matter file lists of British Patent Specifications. Details of these and other publications may be obtained by post from Sale Branch, the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RD; or by personal application at the Public Sale Counter of the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2.

7th INTERNATIONAL
Consumer Goods Fair BRNO
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
22-29 APRIL 1976

The International Consumer Goods Fair will give you an opportunity to meet important representatives of the East European Consumer Goods Industry. Products of the highest technical and aesthetic merit will be on display. Exhibitors from Czechoslovakia and hundreds more from around the world have reserved 80,000 square metres of space at Brno, one of the world's most attractive exhibition centres.

Twenty pavilions will be devoted to these trade sections: Glass, Ceramics, Porcelain and China; Leather Goods; Textiles and Accessories; Furniture, Furniture Fabrics, Accessories for the Home; Musical Instruments; Electrical Consumer Goods; Smallware; Industrial Consumer Goods; Building Materials and Vacation Cottages.

Fairs and Exhibitions Limited is organising all-inclusive travel facilities, including special-rate fares to the International Consumer Goods Fair.

For further details please contact Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd, 21 Park Square East Regent's Park London NW1 4LH
Telephone: 01-935 8200/8235/8271
Cables: Efanee London NW1
Telex: 21879 'Attention Efanee London'

BVV

European Community News

EEC signs two protocols with Malta

The community signed two protocols with Malta on 4 March. The first provides for an extension of the association agreement between the two parties and the second is a financial protocol.

The protocols will adapt the 1971 association agreement to take account of the accession of UK, Denmark, and Ireland and will extend that agreement, which only covered the industrial sector, to take account of agriculture and development co-operation. In addition, the community has signed a five-year financial protocol and will contribute to the financing of projects designed to further economic and social development in Malta.

This co-operation which is designed to further community participation in Malta by developing production and economic infrastructure will include the marketing and sales promotion of Maltese exports, co-operation in the fields of industry, science, technology and environmental problems, the encouragement and promotion of private investment and an exchange of information on the economic and financial situation.

Financial aid worth 26 million units of account will back the co-operation provisions of the agreement. A total of 16 mua will be provided in the form of loans from the European Investment Bank while a further 5 mua will be allocated as loans on special terms, and 5 mua in the form of grants.

Agricultural concessions to Malta include such exports as potatoes, fresh onions, cut flowers and wine. These products benefit from tariff reductions of between 40 and 75 per cent, although this will in some cases only apply at certain times of the year. A review clause will enable the results of the agricultural arrangement to be examined from 1978 and improvements to be made from 1 January 1979.

Adaption of the 1970 association agreement following the accession of UK, Denmark and Ireland will result in an increase in the volumes of annual tariff quotas for Malta. These include such items as cotton yarn (under heading 55.05) which is increased to 910 from 750 tonnes, man-made fibres (under heading 56.04) to 800 tonnes from 600 tonnes, outer garments (heading 60.05) increases from 100 to 190 tonnes, and men's and boys' outer garments (under heading 61.01) increase from 300 to 730 tonnes.

As far as the new member states are concerned the new agreement lays down transitional measures with regard to the application of the 1970 association agreement in relations with Malta.

The protocols are expected to come into force shortly.

Extra French permits for British hauliers

Permit quota relaxations to benefit British road hauliers operating to or through France, were announced on 8 March by John Gilbert, Minister of Transport.

This followed a meeting in London of the Anglo-French joint committee on road transport where it was agreed that the general quota this year should be raised from 31,400 to 35,000. As a result, Dr. Gilbert has been able to increase both existing permit allocations and, at the same time, make permits more easily available to hauliers who do not at present receive an allocation.

Hauliers currently receiving French general quota permits will have their allocations increased by at least 10 per cent over last year. The Department of the Environment's International Road Freight Office (IRFO) in Newcastle will send individual letters to all operators concerned before the end of March. In 1975, against all expectations, operators making full use of their allocations received additional permits. This will not be repeated this year.

Operators who do not at present receive French general quota permits will also benefit. Those who have made use of the co-operation of road/rail systems in 1975 will be able to apply for up to 16 permits during 1976. Others will be able to apply for up to eight permits on production of evidence that they have loads to carry. These relaxations will come into effect in mid-April, and a further announcement will be made nearer the time. IRFO cannot deal with inquiries before then.

The co-operation quota system, which makes available additional permits to British hauliers who backload French vehicles, is continuing unchanged. Up to 6,000 permits are available for this purpose this year. The road/rail 'kangourou' system is also still available and since 1 October 1975 it has been quota-free.

British members chair three European parliament committees

Three of the European parliament's 12 committees are now chaired by British members.

At elections on 9 March John Evans, Labour MP for Newton and member of the Socialist group, became chairman of the European parliament's committee on regional policy, regional planning and transport. At the same time Sir Derek Walker-Smith (Conservative group) was re-elected chairman of the legal affairs committee; and Willie Hamilton (Socialist group) chairman of the rules on procedure and petitions committee.

Improving UK performance in France

In order to help British exporters improve the UK performance in the French market, the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry is organising a half-day forum on 2 April, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

In 1975 Britain exported £1,164.4 million worth of goods to France thereby increasing her market share to 4.7 per cent. Indeed France was the UK's second fastest expanding market last year but Britain faces strong competition from her EEC partners in this important area.

Chairman of the seminar will be Mr. E. Rayne, chairman and managing director of H. and M. Rayne Ltd., who is also the member of the British Overseas Trade Board's European Advisory Committee with special responsibility for France. Other speakers will include Mr. G. F. Finlayson, Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy, Paris, who will speak on the opportunities for British exporters in France and Mr. Philippe Girbal of the French Industrial Development Board, who will talk about the investment incentives available to British companies. Other subjects in the programme will be selling in France and a case study of a locally established British firm.

A panel of experts will also be present for a question and discussion period.

The forum will end with a buffet lunch with wine. Price including lunch is £7.56 (inc. VAT) for members of the West European Section of the London Chamber and £9.18 (inc. VAT) for others.

Inquiries: Miss Anita Russel, West European Section, The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB, tel. 01-248 4444.

N. England water schemes receive £13 million from EIB

Two loans totalling the equivalent of £13 million (22.6 million units of account) have been granted to the National Water Council by the European Investment Bank for major water supply schemes in the North of England

About two-thirds of the sum, £9 million, provided for 10 years at an interest rate of 9½ per cent, will be passed on by the NWC to the North West Water Authority. It will help finance a series of works, estimated to cost some £88 million by their completion, which are designed to meet a large part of the region's additional water needs until the middle of the next decade.

Aqueduct construction

The works include the construction of an additional 12½ mile aqueduct (the Shap Aqueduct) from the Haweswater Reservoir in the Lake District to a treatment plant on the existing Haweswater Aqueduct which runs southwards to supply the main centres of population and industry in the North west. Two further aqueducts – one seven miles long linking the rivers Lune and Wyre, the other 16 miles long between an abstraction point further down the Wyre and a distribution point at Hoghton – will be built and there will also be a treatment plant, additional boreholes to tap groundwater resources and modifications to an existing reservoir.

The combined effect of all the works in the project will be to release an extra 220,000m³ of water per day to help meet growing domestic and industrial requirements of the seven million people in the NWWA region, which includes the counties of Cheshire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Cumbria.

The remaining £4 million – granted for 12 years, also at an interest rate of 9½ per cent – will be passed on by the National Water Council to the Northumbrian Water Authority as a second contribution by the EIB towards the financing of the Kielder Water Scheme (in October last year the Bank provided a loan of £7.5 million).

The project involves construction of a dam and reservoir with a 200 million m³ storage capacity at Kielder on the river North Tyne and a system of tunnels and pipelines which will be used to regulate the flow of the rivers Tyne, Wear and Tees. Abstraction points along these three rivers are among the main sources of water supply of some 2.7 million people living in the region served by the authority, which encompasses the whole of Durham, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear and Cleveland.

The works will cost about £100 million and will meet the anticipated increase in water requirements of the region until the beginning of the next century.

More on the EEC

Information on EEC matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

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Textile labelling

The Textile Products (Determination of Composition) Regulations 1976, which come into force today (19 March), lay down the laboratory sampling procedures and methods of analysis of certain common mixtures of textile fibres that are to be used for the purposes of enforcement of the provisions of the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1973. The Regulations should be used in conjunction with the revised version of British Standard 4407, published in November 1975, which contains the substance of the methods of analysis concerned.

The regulations have been introduced in compliance with EEC Directives 72/276 and 73/44 which establish community rules for the analysis of binary and ternary fibre mixtures. The purpose of these directives is to ensure as far as possible that tests used in the course of enforcement of EEC textile labelling regulations are consistent in all community countries.

EEC information

Free service for businessmen!
The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about EEC membership and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources.
New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions.
The unit's address is:
EEC Information Unit,
Department of Industry,
1 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0ET.
Tel. 01-215 4301 (six lines).

Engineered devaluation rumour 'false' – Chancellor

Suggestions that the Bank of England had engineered a devaluation of sterling were false rumours, a spokesman for Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in Brussels on 15 March.

The spokesman, in a statement following the announcement of the withdrawal of the French franc from the 'Snake', said that 'at no time had the Bank of England sold sterling on a falling market'.

He said that 'on the contrary, the Bank had spent reserves heavily over a period of 11 days in support of sterling'.

The statement followed veiled criticism from French sources apparently blaming the recent depreciation of sterling for the latest speculation on the franc and that this in turn had led to the withdrawal of France from the Snake and a return to a floating currency.

The French withdrawal from the European Currency Bloc, for the second time in 26 months, means that the Bloc now consists of five of the nine member nations: West Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark with two associate participants – Sweden and Norway.

The spokesman for Mr. Healey said that he did not believe that it was practicable to maintain fixed rates of exchange while inflation rates differed widely from country to country and that the market would eventually force adjustments as had now happened in the case of the franc.

Customs notices of interest to exporters

The following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

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224	Beer exported on drawback as merchandise: examination and sampling.
241	European Economic Community: Compensatory Levy.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
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291	Effect of budget changes on claims for drawback.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
703	VAT – Exports. (Revised November 1973)
704	VAT – Retail Export Schemes. (Revised November 1973)
705	VAT – Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.
750 and Supplement	Community transit – this describes the system as a whole.
750A	List of Community Transit Offices.
750B	Community transit – Extension to cover Austria and Switzerland.
751 and Supplement	Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3 and Control Copy T forms.
751A	Notes on completing Community transit movement certificates.
752	Free circulation of goods in the European Community.
753	Community transit – the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.
754	Community transit – Intra-Community treatment of the catches of fishing vessels registered in Member States.
755	Community transit – special control procedures.
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757	Community transit – Pre-authenticated movement certificate Form T3L.
774	Hydrocarbon Oils Customs Duties: Additions of *Ad Valorem* Protective Element.
800 (Aug 1975)	The European Economic Community. Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect of export refunds, levies and licences.
810	EEC Preferences – Free Trade Agreements between the EEC and EFTA countries.
810A	EEC Preferences – EFTA countries. Simplification of the documentation system described in Notice 810. Introduction of universal form of movement certificate EUR 1.
811	EEC Preferences – Greece.
812	EEC Preferences – Turkey.
813, 813A, 813B	EEC Preferences – Israel.
817	EEC Preferences – Tunisia.
818	EEC Preferences – Egypt.
819	EEC Preferences – Cyprus.
820, 820A	EEC Preferences – Lebanon.
821	EEC Preferences – simplified procedure for sending evidence to EEC customers about the origin of goods.
825	The ACP/EEC Convention of Lomé: tariff preferences.
830	Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom.

New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

Common agricultural policy

The texts of the following regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

General. Regulation (EEC) 499/76 amending Regulation (EEC) 193/75 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products (*Official Journal* L59, 6 March 1976).

Processed fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 467/76 fixing for purposes of application of the system of import licences for preserved mushrooms the percentage applicable to the reference quantity (*Official Journal* L54, 2 March 1976).

Live plants and products of the flower growing industry. Regulation (EEC) 477/76 fixing minimum prices for exports to third countries of certain flowering corms, bulbs and tubers for the 1976/77 marketing year (*Official Journal* L56, 4 March 1976).

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 485/76 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) 348/76 on measures to be taken owing to the difficulties affecting potato supplies (*Official Journal* L56, 4 March 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 471/76 suspending application of the condition on prices governing the importation into the community of fresh lemons, originating in Cyprus, Spain, Israel, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia and Turkey in accordance with agreements between the EEC and each of these countries (*Official Journal* L58, 5 March 1976).

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 503/76 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 616/72 on detailed rules for the application of export refunds and levies on olive oil (*Official Journal* L59, 6 March 1976).

EEC/Portugal agreement

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L59, 6 March 1976, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 494/76 concluding the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters relating to Article 3 of Protocol 8 to the agreement between the European economic community and the Portuguese Republic.

Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters relating to Article 3 of Protocol 8 to the agreement between the European economic community and the Portuguese Republic.

Further information: Department of Trade, Overseas Tariff and Regulation Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 408/482/7174 (import duties, taxes, etc., on imports from Portugal into the EEC other than the UK), ext. 458/459/460/461 (import duties, taxes, etc., on imports into Portugal); General Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 3713/5544 (imports into the UK from Portugal).

Common commercial policy

Imports. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L56, 4 March 1976, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 476/76 maintaining in effect the rules whereby imports into Italy of malleable cast-iron tube and pipe fittings originating in Taiwan are subject to import authorisations (*Official Journal* L56, 4 March 1976).

Common rules for imports. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L58, 5 March 1976, contains the texts of the following regulations:

Regulation (EEC) 469/76 extending to other products the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 109/70 establishing common rules for imports from state-trading countries.

Regulation (EEC) 470/76 adding new products to column 2 of the list contained in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) 1439/74 on common rules for imports.

Harmonisation of legislation

Motor vehicles. Corrigendum. The *Official Journal* L56, 4 March 1976, contains the following correction to Directive 76/114/EEC (published in *Official Journal* L24, 30 January 1976) on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to statutory plates and inscriptions for motor vehicles and their trailers, and their location and method of attachment.

Page 5, Appendix; the final three lines of the centre column of the table:

for:	1 to 7,000kg
	2 to 8,000kg
	3 to 8,000kg
read:	1-7,000kg
	2-8,000kg
	3-8,000kg

Applications for copies of the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

Documentation for exports to Benin – new EEC member states

Benin (formerly Dahomey) is a signatory of the ACP/EEC Lomé Convention. Under this agreement the EEC gives tariff preferences to products imported from the ACP states on a non-reciprocal basis. The authorities in Benin, however, are understood to be prepared to extend to the new EEC member states the tariff preferences previously given to the original member states under the Yaoundé Convention. As a consequence they are demanding the production of forms EUR1 for imports from the UK.

As a result of the Department of Trade's concern that failure to comply with this requirement might lead to a loss of exports, HM Customs and Excise are prepared, in these exceptional circumstances, to issue forms EUR1 for goods exported direct to Benin that satisfy the origin requirements described in Customs Notice 825.

Forms EUR1 may be obtained from any Custom House or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise or from Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, quoting reference G1299.

Forms completed in accordance with paragraph 20 of Notice 825 should be forwarded to HM Customs and Excise, International Customs Division E, Branch 2, Room 113, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC4R 9DB. They will be returned to the exporter after endorsement.

Inquiries: Commercial Relations and Exports Division (CRE), Department of Trade, tel. 01-215 5106.

EEC standard on braking devices – amendments to UK regulations

Two motor vehicle regulations* which will alter the way in which motor vehicles and trailers may be constructed and used – and which are partly the result of recent EEC legislation – were laid before Parliament on 10 March by John Gilbert, Minister for Transport.

The type approval amendment enables the Secretary of State to test and type-approve vehicles in respect of the recently revised EEC standard on braking devices of road vehicles. The regulations impose no new obligations upon British manufacturers, but make a further contribution to the removal of barriers to trade within the community. This is because vehicles approved to the new standard will be acceptable for import into the other member states without further testing of their braking systems. The opportunity has been taken to correct a number of minor errors in earlier texts and to tidy up the presentation of the schedule.

* The Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) (Amendment) Regulations 1976, SI no. 317 1976, HMSO, price 20p. The Motor Vehicles (Type Approval) (Amendment) Regulations 1976, SI no. 316 1976, HMSO, price 12p.

On construction and use, the most important change is a specific requirement that loose loads are sheeted and that all loads are physically restrained, if necessary. Other changes allow two-tone horns to be fitted to RAF Mountain Rescue Vehicles, and extend the scope of regulations controlling the mixing of tyres of different structures to all goods vehicles. The rest concerns minor changes to limit the gross weight of trailers fitted with overrun brakes, correct minor errors mainly concerning the metrication of Imperial weights, allow combinations of vehicles and trailers to operate, where only one portion conforms with EEC braking standards, and to exempt from braking requirements vehicles which conform with the recently-amended EEC directive on braking.

Suspension of CCT review

Certain components for aircraft of 2,000kg to 15,000kg and over 15,000kg. Between 1973 and 1975 the suspensions of the EEC common customs tariff (CCT) duties on certain goods for use in the construction or maintenance and repair of aircraft of an empty weight exceeding 15,000kg were thoroughly reviewed and amended. The rates of United Kingdom import duty resulting from these CCT duty suspensions were established by the Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 23) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2076) – Schedules 1-3 are particularly relevant. The rates of duty also appear in HM Customs and Excise Tariff Part 12BI-III, pages 1351A-1351Y.

If the situation has changed recently and any United Kingdom producer of goods similar to those on which CCT duties are suspended now thinks that his interests would be adversely affected by the continuation of these duty suspensions during 1977, the Department of Trade, General Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 5512, should be advised not later than 12 April 1976.

Representations are also invited from UK manufacturers on the possibility of continuing during 1977 duty suspensions on certain goods for use in the repair and maintenance of aircraft of an empty weight of between 2,000kg and 15,000kg. (See Schedule 4 of the Import Duties (Temporary Reductions and Exemptions) (No. 23) Order 1975 and Part 12BIV of the UK Tariff.)

UK import duties on beef and veal

An Order providing for the implementation of the fourth transitional tariff moves on products covered by the EEC's common organisation of the market in beef and veal came into operation on 15 March.

Copies of this Order, the Import Duties (General) (No. 2) Order 1976 (S.I. 1976 No. 370) will be available shortly from HMSO. Any inquiries about this notice should be directed to General Division, Room 310, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria St., London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 5488.

Generalised tariff preference scheme (GSP) – restoration of normal duties

Details of GSP tariff quotas exhausted and GSP ceilings reached up to 9 February were given in the 27 February 1976 issue of *Trade and Industry*. HM Customs have stated that the position on the restoration of normal duties for the month ending 8 March is as follows:

I TARIFF QUOTAS AND SPECIAL CEILINGS

Tariff heading	Description of goods	Customs quota reference*	Date UK quota share exhausted	Community butoir reached: duty to be re-imposed	
				On date	For goods from
ex 41.02 B	Bovine cattle leather, etc.: Other, excluding leather not further prepared than tanned	1545	27.2.76		
42.02 B	Travel goods, etc.: Of materials other than artificial plastic sheeting	1596	10.2.76	6.3.76	Hong Kong
42.03 BI (S/C)	Articles of apparel, etc.: Protective gloves for all trades	1626		14.2.76	Hong Kong
ex 55.09 AII	Other woven fabrics of cotton: Containing 85% or more by weight of cotton: Other – Unbleached, of a width of more than 165cm	3716	5.1.76	6.3.76	India
56.07 A	Woven fabrics of mmf (discontinuous or waste): Of synthetic textile fibres	3856	6.1.76	5.3.76	Malaysia
ex 58.01 A	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted, (made up or not), etc. – containing per metre of warp – 350 rows of knots or less	3872		27.2.76	India
ex 60.03	Stockings, etc.: Other than of cotton	4053		11.2.76	South Korea
60.05 ex AII and ex B	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: Other than of cotton	4096	6.1.76	28.2.76	South Korea
61.02	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments:				
	In woven fabrics of cotton	4142	5.1.76	20.2.76	India
	Other	4282	5.1.76	20.2.76	South Korea
61.03	Men's and boys' under garments: Other than cotton	4436	13.2.76	17.2.76	South Korea
64.01	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or artificial plastic materials	4479	5.1.76	27.2.76	South Korea
71.16 (S/C)	Imitation jewellery	4428		1.3.76	Hong Kong
84.41 AI b) (S/C)	Sewing machines: Other	4819		22.2.76	South Korea
85.10 B (S/C)	Portable electric battery and magneto lamps, etc.: Other	4908		27.2.76	Hong Kong
85.15.AIII and CIII	Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound reproducer or recorder Parts of goods of subheadings A and B: Other	4916		27.2.76	Hong Kong
87.14 BII (S/C)	Trailers and semi-trailers	4975		1.3.76	Yugoslavia

* See HM Customs Tariff, Part 11.
(S/C) denotes Special Ceiling.

II CEILINGS

Tariff heading	Description of goods	Date of restoration of duties	
		From all sources	From particular sources (inner ceilings)
55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale		Yugoslavia 22.2.76
69.08	Glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles, etc.	24.2.76	

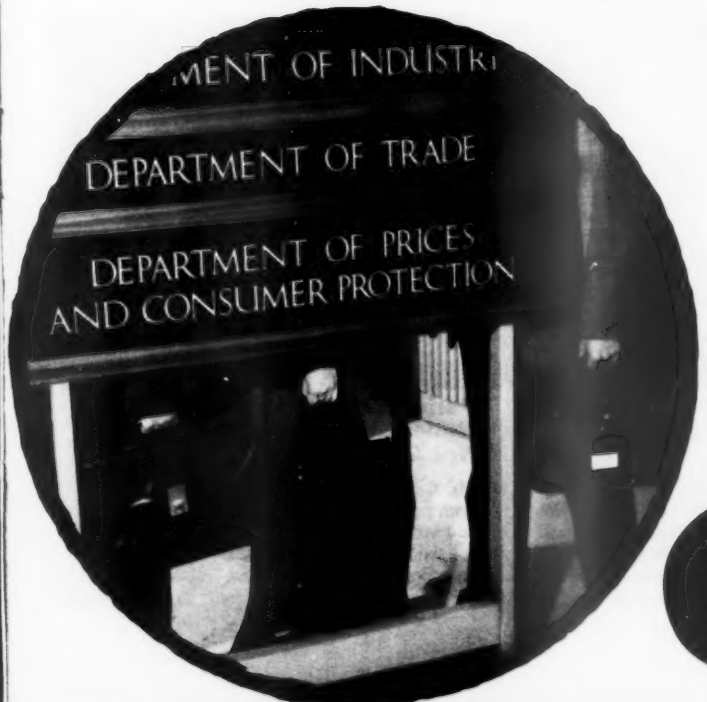
Tariff quotas 1976 – exhaustions

The following United Kingdom tariff quota for imports of paper and board and printed products from individual EFTA countries and Finland (see *Trade and Industry* of 12 December 1975) has also been exhausted:

UK tariff heading	Country of origin	HM Customs serial no. (Part 11 of the UK Tariff)
48.16	Switzerland	2869

Inquiries about current availability of preferences and current tariff quota balances may be made to HM Customs, Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC 3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2570.

March 1976



1 Department of Industry
2 Department of Trade
3 Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection:
4 Common Services

Guide

1 Department of Industry

The Department is responsible for general industrial policy, and for the industrial component of regional policy, including financial assistance to industry under the Industry Act (except that certain regional industrial policy functions in Scotland and Wales are now exercised by the Scottish and Welsh Offices). It sponsors individual manufacturing industries, including iron and steel, aircraft and shipbuilding; it is responsible for two nationalised industries, the British Steel Corporation and the Post Office. The Department is responsible for technical services to industry, and for industrial research and development, including civil aerospace research and the supervision of the industrial research establishments of the former Department of Trade and Industry. The Design Council and the National Research Development Corporation also come within its sphere.

Secretary of State for Industry
Eric Varley

Minister of State
Gregor MacKenzie

1 Industry Act 1972
2 Regional policy
3 Regional industrial finance
4 European Regional Development Fund
5 Regional industrial distribution
6 Regional development grants
7 Regional offices
8 Devolution
9 Pay and prices
10 Post Office

Minister of State
Gerald Kaufman

1 Chemicals and textiles
2 Shipbuilding
3 Minerals, metals, electrical engineering and process plant
4 Mechanical engineering
5 Vehicles
6 Computers and electronics
7 Paper, timber and miscellaneous manufactures
8 Iron and steel
9 Aircraft industry, including aerospace
10 Industrial R & D
11 Industrial strategy
12 NEB and planning agreements

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State
Lord Melchett

Lord Melchett assists Mr. MacKenzie on items 1 to 10 above and Mr Kaufman on his items 11 and 12. In addition, he has special responsibility for small firms. Lord Melchett is also the Department's spokesman in the House of Lords

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State
Neil Carmichael

Mr. Carmichael assists Mr. Kaufman on items 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10 above. In addition, he has special responsibility for waste recycling and statistics

Department of Industry

1

Headquarters organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Antony Part

The following Deputy Secretaries report direct to Sir Antony Part – Sir Ieuan Maddock, D. le B. Jones (except for Shipbuilding Policy Division), and A. K. Rawlinson (for Industrial and Commercial Policy Division); also the following Deputy Secretaries of Common Services* on matters affecting the Department of Industry – D. A. Lovelock, M. J. Kerry, Prof. A. T. Peacock and L. S. Berman.

Secretary (Industry): Sir Peter Carey

The following Deputy Secretaries report to Sir Peter Carey – R. F. Prosser, G. D. W. Odgers, R. H. W. Bullock, P. W. Ridley, A. K. Rawlinson (for Industrial Planning Division) and D. le B. Jones (for Shipbuilding Policy Division).

Head of Government Accountancy Services and Accountancy Adviser: K. J. Sharp

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
R. F. Prosser**	Regional Industrial Development	RID	M. H. M. Reid
	Regional Industrial Finance	RIF	A. J. Lippitt
	Regional Development Grants	RDG	D. G. C. Lawrence
	Small Firms	SF	D. G. C. Lawrence
G. D. W. Odgers Director	Industrial Development Unit	IDU	D. G. Eastmond
		Deputy Directors	M. G. M. Haines I. F. L. Halliday R. Hamilton
R. H. W. Bullock	Minerals, Metals, Electrical Engineering, Process Plant and Industrial Technologies	MEPT	D. C. Clark
	Vehicle	V	W. R. G. Bell
	Machine Tools and Mechanical Engineering	M	D. N. Byrne
	Computers, Systems and Electronics	CSE	M. P. Lam
	Co-ordination of sponsorship of private sector industries	—	D. C. Clark
Sir Ieuan Maddock Chief Scientist	R & D Requirements	RR	B. W. Oakley
	R & D Contractors	RC	J. W. Nichols
	Space and Air Research	SAR	H. G. R. Robinson
D. le B. Jones	Air	Air	A. Warrington
	Concorde	Concorde	K. G. H. Binning
	Shipbuilding Policy	SBP	M. B. Casey
	Posts and Telecommunications	PT	R. Williams
	Co-ordination of Department's interest in nationlised industry policy and in defence matters	—	—
P. W. Ridley	Chemicals and Textiles	CT	P. G. Hudson
	Iron and Steel	IS	S. J. Gross
	Paper, Timber and Miscellaneous Manufactures Branch	PTM	D. G. C. Lawrence
	Industry Studies	—	A. J. Gray
	Co-ordination of Department's interest in Mergers Panel and major export and investment packages	—	A. J. Gray
A. K. Rawlinson	Industrial and Commercial Policy	IC	Miss A. E. Mueller
	Industrial Planning	IP	R. E. Dearing
	Information†	Inf	R. J. J. Tuite

* Divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection are shown on page 14.
** The Regional Directors and the Industrial Directors in the Assisted Areas also report to Mr. Prosser. † Reports direct to Sir Antony Part.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	27366 and 917929
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	01-211 3000	
CS	Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS	01-834 7032	
DB	Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, SW1P 2AG	01-212 7676	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	27366
MH	Monsanto House, 10-18 Victoria Street, SW1H 0NQ	01-215 7877	27366
MT	Millbank Tower, Millbank, SW1P 4QU	01-211 3000	918829
TH	Thames House South, Millbank, SW1P 4QJ	01-211 3000	
WB	Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, SE1 8UA	01-275 3000	261969

Regional offices are given on page 6. Each Divisional entry overleaf includes an address code to indicate its location.

1 Department of Industry

Address Code page 3

1
Regional Industrial Development. Industrial aspects of regional development. Designation of Assisted Areas. Regional policy in relation to the EEC. Industrial Development Certificates. Promotion of Assisted Areas. Liaison with departmental regional offices and with related divisions of the Scottish Office, Welsh Office and Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland. MT

2
Regional Industrial Finance. Responsibility for regional selective assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 and for financial assistance under the Local Employment Act 1972 (excluding Sections 7-9 incl.). Building and leasing of factories through the English Industrial Estates Corporation. Inward investment. MT

3
Regional Development Grants. Administration of regional development grants under the Industry Act 1972, and residual work on investment grants under the Industrial Development Act 1966. MT

4
Small Firms. The focal point within Government where the needs of small firms can be seen as a whole. Matters arising from the Bolton Committee Report. Policy on and central management of Small Firms Information Centres. AB

5
Industrial Development Unit. Particularly concerned with the needs of industrial development and their solution. Appraisal of cases for selective financial assistance under Part II of the Industry Act 1972. MT

6
Chemicals and Textiles. Sponsorship of textiles, man-made fibres, clothing, leather, footwear, tobacco, chemicals, rubber, plastics, fertilisers, proprietary medicines, toiletries and sundry related industries. MT

7
Computers, Systems and Electronics. Sponsorship of the electronics industry (telecommunications, automation, scientific instruments for industrial process control but not numerically controlled machines) and the computer and computer peripheral industries, including software. DB

8
Machine Tools and Mechanical Engineering. Sponsorship of the metal and woodworking machine-tool, welding, manufacturing and mining machinery, and other mechanical engineering products industries. AB

9
Vehicle. Sponsorship of the motor vehicle, motor vehicle component, engine, motor and pedal cycle, tractor and agricultural equipment, caravan and trailer industries, together with the associated distribution and repair industries, petrol retailing and car hire. AB

10
Minerals, Metals, Electrical Engineering, Process Plant and Industrial Technologies. General policy on mineral development in the UK. Questions of world demand and supply of non-ferrous metals. Co-ordination of Department of Industry interests in waste management policy. Sponsorship of non-ferrous metals industries and electrical engineering and process plant engineering and contracting industries. Promotion of industrial technologies (terotechnology, corrosion and materials handling) and of low-cost automation, and sponsorship of mechanical handling and construction equipment industries. MT

11
Paper, Timber and Miscellaneous Manufactures Branch. Sponsorship of paper, timber, board, and miscellaneous manufactures industries, including pottery, glass, cutlery, furniture, etc. AB/MT

12
Shipbuilding Policy. Technological and sponsorship responsibilities for the shipbuilding, shiprepairing, boat building, slow speed diesel engine, marine equipment and hovercraft industries. Financial responsibilities at HQ for all proposals involving selective assistance to shipbuilding firms under Sections 7 and 8 of the Industry Act 1972. Administration of shipbuilding credit and grant schemes under Sections 10 and 11 of the Industry Act 1972. Aspects of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill relating to the shipbuilding, shiprepairing and slow-speed diesel marine engine building industries. MT

13
Iron and Steel. Policy relating to the iron and steel industry. Administration of the Iron and Steel Acts. BSC organisation, finance, investment and closures. Sponsorship of the private sector iron and steel industry and the foundry industry. TH

14
Space and Air Research. Research and technological demonstrator programmes on civil aircraft, aero-engines, aircraft equipment and civil space applications. International space interests, European Space Agency (applications programmes). Sponsorship of the space and aircraft equipment industries. MH

15
Air. Sponsorship of the aircraft and aero-engine industries. Aspects of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill relating to the aircraft industry. Government financial interest in Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. and Short Brothers and Harland Ltd. Government investment in civil aircraft and aero-engine projects, including RB211 financing. International matters in the aircraft and aero-engine fields, including civil aircraft and aero-engine exports. Technical and market assessment of current and possible future civil aircraft and air transport systems. MH

16
Concorde. British Government policy on Concorde; supervision of the approved programme. MH

17
Research and Development Requirements. Servicing the Requirements Boards set up to determine the objectives and balance of the Department's research and development programmes, the broad allocation of funds, and to commission R & D work. Sponsorship of research in marine technology and materials; Departmental interest in Government-financed research in universities, research councils and other departments. AB

18
Research and Development Contractors. Consideration of the responsibilities and problems of public sector contractors, especially those of the industrial research establishments (*see below*). Allocation and co-ordination of authorised programmes. Dealing with National Research Development Corporation, National Computing Centre, Design Council and Queen's Awards office (technology section). Research Divisions' interests in overseas science and technology and technical information and transfer of technology to industry services. Provides information on overseas science and technology, Scientific Counsellor reports, etc. Promotion of the Department's interests in technological manpower, schools/industry collaboration, education and training in the industrial technologies, Council of Engineering Institutions and the professional institutions and negotiation of qualifications for freedom of employment in the EEC. AB

Technology Reports Centre. (St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RF. Tel: Orpington 32111). Information service for industry on UK Government and overseas R & D, operates 'Techlink', a selective dissemination service, operates an on-line terminal to the data banks of the European Space Documentation Service, and other computer retrieval systems.

19
Research Establishments, etc.

National Physical Laboratory (Teddington. Middx. Tel: 01-977 3222, Telex 262344). Metrology, standards, materials studies, computer science, industrial aerodynamics, acoustics, ship hydrodynamics and marine technology.
National Engineering Laboratory (East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QU. Tel: East Kilbride 20222, Telex 77588). Engineering structures (including off-shore structures) and materials, fluids, manufacturing systems.

Warren Spring Laboratory (Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 2BX. Tel: Stevenage 3388, Telex 82250). Chemical and process engineering, mineral processing, environmental pollution.

Laboratory of the Government Chemist (Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ. Tel: 01-928 7900). Analytical services to Government departments and others, food chemistry, pesticide residues, environmental pollution.

Pesticide Residue Analysis Information Service (Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ. Tel: 01-928 7900).

Computer-aided Design Centre (Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HB. Tel: Cambridge 63125). Development of computer-aided design systems for chemical, mechanical, electrical electronic and civil engineering, building, construction and industrial design.

20
Industrial and Commercial Policy. General industrial strategy, and focal point for the Department's interest in economic, financial, fiscal, social and environmental policies. Also provides some common services for the Department of Trade. V

21
Industrial Planning. Work on the Government's industrial policy, with special reference to policy on planning agreements, and matters concerning the National Enterprise Board. MT

22
Information. The public presentation of Departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV, and publicity services generally. The Department's Chief Information Officer is also responsible for the information work of Common Services (see page 14). V

23
Posts and Telecommunications. Sponsorship of the Post Office's Postal, Telecom-

Department of Industry

Index page 15

munications, Data Processing, and Giro and Remittance services: this includes borrowing and capital investment matters; planning tariffs; incomes policies; Board appointments; constitutional, legislation and land questions. Sponsorship of Cable and Wireless Ltd.

Governmental aspects of international postal and telecommunications relations, including EEC, Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation (CTO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Universal Postal Union (UPU) matters.

24

Common Services. Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Parliamentary Branch; Solicitor's Department.

The above Divisions serve the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection (see page 14).

Small Firms Information Centres

The Department of Industry in association with the Scottish Office and the Welsh Office operates a chain of 10 Small Firms Information Centres throughout Great Britain. The centres are designed to offer a free signposting service to small firms and people wishing to establish a business and to assist small firms in finding the right sources of help for their problems.

Correspondence should be addressed 'Small Firms Information Centre'.

Birmingham. 53 Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DH (021-643 3344, Telex 337919).

Bristol. Colston Centre, Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4UB (0272 294546, Telex 449650).

Cardiff. 16 St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff CF1 1ER (0222 396116, Telex 497515).

Glasgow. 57 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 6TU (041-248 6014, Telex 779334).

Leeds. 5 Royal Exchange House, City Square, Leeds LS1 5PQ (0532 445151, Telex 557687).

London. 65 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 0QX (01-828 2384, Telex 917920).

Luton. 35 Wellington Street, Luton LU1 2SB (0582 29215, Telex 826115).

Manchester. Peter House, Oxford Street, Manchester M1 5AN (061-832 5282, Telex 667952).

Newcastle. 22 Newgate Shopping Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5RH (0632 25353, Telex 537429).

Nottingham. 48-50 Maid Marian Way, Nottingham NG1 6GF (0602 49791, Telex 377313).

EEC Information Unit

1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-215 4301).

The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about EEC membership and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources.

Regional Development and Investment Grants Offices

Billingham

Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, Queensway House, West Precinct, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 2NF. Tel: 0642 553671. Telex 58608. Answer back: Ingra Billham.

Director: P. E. Nielsen.

Area for which responsible: Regional development grants and investment grants – Cleveland, Cumbria (excluding Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Grange-over-Sands and Ulverston), Durham, Humberside, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, and Yorkshire; also East and West Lindsey in Lincolnshire but only the intermediate areas of Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Mablethorpe and Skegness for regional development grants.

Bootle

Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3LZ. Tel: 051-922 4030. Telex 627162. Answer back: Ingra Bootle.

Director: E. Atherton.

Area for which responsible: Regional development grants and investment grants – Cheshire, parts of Cumbria (Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Grange-over-Sands and Ulverston), Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside; also the intermediate areas of Alfreton, Chesterfield, Clay Cross, Eckington, Heanor, the High Peak District and Stavely in Derbyshire, Sutton-in-Ashfield and Worksop in Nottinghamshire and Oswestry in Salop.

Cardiff

Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, 24-26 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SY. Tel: 0222 42611. Telex 49538. Answer back: Ingra Cardiff.

Director: J. M. G. Lynch.

Area for which responsible: Regional development grants – Wales, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly) and the assisted areas of Devonshire. This office also deals with residual questions on the Derelict Land Clearance areas of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire. Investment grants – Wales, Avon, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devonshire, Derbyshire (except the High Peak District, Alfreton and Heanor), Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hereford and Worcester, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire (Boston, South Holland, North and South Kesteven and Lincoln City), Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire (except Worksop and Sutton-in-Ashfield), Salop (except Oswestry), Somerset, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands and Wiltshire.

Glasgow

Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, Magnet House, 59 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 7BT. Tel: 041-221 9833. Telex 77611. Answer back: Ingra Glasgow.

Director: P. D. H. King.

Area for which responsible: Regional development grants and investment grants – Scotland.

London

Department of Industry, Investment Grants Office, Room 2722, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU. Tel: 01-211 5518. Telex 918829. Answer back: DTI Tower London.

Director: C. E. Ohlson.

Area for which responsible: Scotland, England and Wales; all applications for investment grant on ships and computers. Applications for investment grant on plant and machinery dealt with by the former Southend office for firms in Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Hertfordshire, Kent, London (Greater London Council area), Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, Surrey and Sussex are now dealt with by the following Regional Development Grants Offices, except for those firms who have already been otherwise informed:

Firms with titles beginning	RDGO
A–B and	
H–L	Billingham
C–G	Bootle
M–Z	Cardiff

1 Regional and District Offices

The Department of Industry's main regional network is based on its eight Regional Offices in England.

The Regional Offices represent the Department in its dealings with industry, local authorities, the Regional Offices of other Government Departments and other local bodies and organisations. The Regional Offices are also responsible for administering selective assistance to industry in Assisted Areas and for other aspects of regional industrial development. Some activities are also undertaken by the Regional Offices on behalf of the Department of Trade, such as export promotion, while the Regional Offices also serve the Department of Energy.

In addition some parts of the work of these Departments are handled through specialist local offices, including offices dealing with Regional Development Grants and the residual Investment Grants under the Department of Industry and HM Coastguard, Mercantile Marine Offices, Marine Survey Offices and the Official Receivers in bankruptcy and company liquidation under the Department of Trade.

Regional Development and Investment Grants offices are listed on page 5. Small Firms Information Centres are listed on page 5.

North
Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Cleveland, Durham and Cumbria (except the Employment Office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands)
Regional Director: R. L. Sutton
Industrial Director: H. T. Hill
■● Regional Office: Wellbar House, Gallowgate, *Newcastle upon Tyne* NE1 4TR (Newcastle upon Tyne (0632) 27575, Telex 53178).
● District Office for Cumbria: Town Hall, *Cockermouth,* Cumbria CA13 9NP Cockermouth (090-082) 3498/9, Telex 64173).

North-West
Cheshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, High Peak District of Derbyshire and that part of Cumbria in the Employment Office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands
Regional Director: N. S. Belam
Regional Industrial Director: Vacant
■● Regional Office: Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, *Manchester* M1 4BA (061-236 2171, Telex 667104).
Sub Office for Merseyside: 1 Old Hall Street, *Liverpool* L3 9HJ (051-236 5756, Telex 628013).

Yorkshire and Humberside
North, South and West Yorkshire and Humberside
Regional Director: J. H. McEnery
Regional Industrial Director: A. R. M. Graham
■● Regional Office: Priestley House, 1 Park Row, *Leeds* LS1 5LF (Leeds (0532) 443171, Telex 557925).

West Midlands
Salop, West Midlands Metropolitan County, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Hereford and Worcester
Regional Director: J. K. L. Thompson
● Regional Office: Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, *Birmingham* B2 4DT (021-632 4111, Telex 337021).

East Midlands
Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire (except High Peak District), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire
Regional Director: N. Lott
● Regional Office: Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, *Nottingham* NG1 1ES (Nottingham (0602) 46121, Telex 37143).

London and South-East
Greater London, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and Isle of Wight
Regional Director: A. C. Coging
Regional Office: Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, *London* W14 8QH (01-603 2060, Telex 25991).
Branch Office: Concord House, 454/458 London Road, *Croydon* CR9 2QB (01-684 9781).

South-West
Cornwall (including Isles of Scilly), Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Avon and Dorset
Regional Director: R. C. McVickers
Regional Industrial Director: C. E. Cannell
● Regional Office: The Pithay, *Bristol* BS1 2PB (Bristol (0272) 291071, Telex 44214).
■ South-Western Industrial Development Office: Phoenix House, Notte Street, *Plymouth* PL1 2HF (Plymouth (0752) 21891/4, Telex 45494).

East
Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk
Regional Director: B. Feinstein
Regional Office: Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, *London* W14 8QH (01-603 2070, Telex 25991).
District Office for certain matters for Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Oxfordshire: Market Place House, *Reading,* Berks RG1 2EN (Reading (0734) 581261).

Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

The Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department (SEPD) in Glasgow and the Welsh Office Industrial Department in Cardiff, in addition to exercising those industrial functions which have now been transferred to the Scottish and Welsh Secretaries of State, carry out certain functions for the Department of Industry on an agency basis. These parts of the Scottish and Welsh Offices, and the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce in Belfast, maintain close liaison with the Department on matters of common concern and interest.

Scotland
A. G. Manzie, Under-Secretary, Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department.
W. B. Kirkpatrick, Industrial Director.
● Office for the whole of Scotland: 314 St. Vincent Street, *Glasgow* G3 8XF (041-248 2855, Telex 77583).
● District Office for the Highlands and Islands and North East Scotland: Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, *Inverness* IV1 1LU (Inverness (0463) 30867/8).

Wales
P. B. Hunt, Director, Industrial Department of the Welsh Office.
Vacant, Industrial Director.
● Office for the whole of Wales: Government Buildings, Gabalfa, *Cardiff* CF4 4YL (Cardiff (0222) 62131, Telex 49267).
District Office for North Wales: Government Buildings, Dinerth Road, *Colwyn Bay,* Clwyd (Colwyn Bay (0492) 44261).

Northern Ireland
J. T. B. Quan, Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland.
● Office for the whole of Northern Ireland: Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, *Belfast* BT1 4JX (Belfast (0232) 34488, Telex 747025).
Mr. Manzie, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Quan act as the equivalent of the Regional Director for the Department of Industry, and Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Industrial Director (Wales) as the equivalent of the Regional Industrial Director.

■ Regional Industrial Director (in addition to Regional Director).
● Offices providing services for British exporters (services for British exporters in the London and South-East and Eastern regions are provided by the Department of Trade's headquarters' Export Services and Promotions Division).

Offices of the Department of Industry; the industrial divisions of the Scottish and Welsh Offices; and of the Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland.

2 Department of Trade

Overseas trade. The Department is responsible for commercial policy and relations with overseas countries and is concerned with economic policies affecting the international position of the United Kingdom. It promotes United Kingdom commercial interests overseas, negotiates on trade and commercial matters, and administers United Kingdom protective tariffs. Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board, which was set up in January 1972 and has the Secretary of State for Trade as President, the Department promotes British exports, providing an export information service to industry and commerce, largely through the eight regional offices, and handling Government support for overseas trade fairs. The Export Credits Guarantee Department is a separate Department responsible to the Secretary of State for Trade, providing a credit insurance facility, and guaranteeing finance, for exported goods and services.

Shipping and civil aviation. The Department is the sponsor for the United Kingdom shipping and civil aviation industries including the conduct of international negotiations. It is also responsible for the regulation of marine safety.

The Department sponsors the British Airways Board, the British Airports Authority and the Civil Aviation Authority, and approves the capital investment of these bodies. In addition, the Department issues policy guidance to the Civil Aviation Authority and administers the Authority's annual grant until such time as full recovery of costs is attained.

Commerce and industry. The Department is responsible in general for the basic legal framework for the regulation of industrial and commercial enterprises, administering a number of statutes governing company affairs and insolvency. It also holds general responsibility for company law, patent, trade mark and copyright matters, and for all matters affecting insurance. The Department of Trade is also the sponsor Department for tourism and the hotel and travel industries; the newspaper, printing and publishing industries; the film industry and the distributive and service trades.

Secretary of State for Trade and President of the Board of Trade
Peter Shore

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State:
Trade
Eric Deakins

Overseas, trade policy, including EEC questions, commercial relations and tariffs
Export Credits Guarantee Department
British Overseas Trade Board
Tourism and hotel and travel industries
Newspaper, film and publishing industries
Distributive and service trades

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State:
Companies, Aviation and Shipping
Stanley Clinton Davis

Civil aviation, mariné and shipping policy
Companies legislation
Insurance supervision
Insolvency service
Patent Office

Department of Trade

2

Headquarters organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Peter Thornton

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
S. D. Wilks Chief Executive **British Overseas Trade Board**	Export Services and Promotions	ESP	W. K. Ward
	Overseas Projects Group	OPG	P. G. F. Bryant
	Special Adviser on Japanese Market		J. I. McGhie
R. W. Gray**	General Division	Gen	J. R. Steele
	Commercial Relations and Exports 1*	CRE1	S. Abramson
	Europe Industry and Technology	EIT	Miss K. E. Boyes
P. S. Preston	Commercial Relations and Exports 2	CRE2	W. M. Knighton
	Commercial Relations and Exports 3	CRE3	D. N. Royce
	Commercial Relations and Exports 4	CRE4	L. Lightman
	Commercial Relations and Exports 5	CRE5	J. Caines
	Export Development†	ED	D. N. Royce
P. A. R. Brown	Patent Office	Pats	E. Armitage
	Insurance	I	M. S. Morris
	Companies	C	R. C. M. Cooper
	Insolvency Service	InsS	E. G. Harper
	Publishing, Tourism, Films and Distribution	PTFD	Miss M. J. Lackey
W. P. Shovelton	Civil Aviation 1 (Industry Policy and Safety)	CA1	G. C. Dick
	Civil Aviation 2 (International Affairs)	CA2	G. T. Rogers
	Civil Aviation 3 (Airports and Noise)	CA3	D. Eagers
	Shipping Policy	SP	G. Lanchin
	Marine	MAR	J. N. Archer
	Chief Inspector of Accidents (Reports direct to Secretary of State)	AIB	W. H. Tench
	Information	Inf	N. Gaffin

Industrial Advisers:‡
S. Baker (Co-ordinator), B. Nicholls

Divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection are shown on page 14.

* Branch 2 of CREI reports through Mr. Abramson to Mr. Preston. † Branch 2 of ED reports through Mr. Royce to Mr. Wilks. ‡ Work is also undertaken on behalf of the Department of Industry. ** Mr. Gray also has responsibility for co-ordinating advice on Export Policy matters.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	27366 and 917929
AD	The Adelphi, John Adam Street, WC2N 6BQ	01-217 3000	22119
AT	Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, EC1N 2HD	01-583 8931	
BR	2-14 Bunhill Row, EC1Y 7LL	01-606 4071	
CL	Cleland House, Page Street, SW1P 4LW	01-222 8020	917865
CO	Companies House, 55-71 City Road, EC1Y 1BB	01-253 9393	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	27366
P	Southampton Buildings, WC2 1AY	01-405 8721	
PS	Parliament Square House, 34-36 Parliament Street, SW1A 2ND	01-212 7676	24730
S	Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, SW1P 3DB	01-215 7877	27366
SM	Shell Mex House, Strand, WC2R 0DP	01-217 3000	22119
SU	Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, WC1V 6LP	01-405 6911	264084
TM	Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, WC2A 2JY	01-405 7641	
XH	Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143

Some activities are undertaken on behalf of the Department of Trade by the regional and district offices of the Department of Industry (see page 6). Each Divisional entry following includes an address code to indicate its location.

2

Department of Trade

Address Code page 9

1
British Overseas Trade Board. Directs export promotion work of Export Services and Promotions and Export Development Divisions and the Overseas Projects Group. Consists of businessmen and representatives of industry, the Confederation of British Industry, and Trades Union Congress, the Departments of Trade and Industry, ECGD and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for Trade and under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Catherwood. V
Exports to Japan Unit. Offers specialist advice on the Japanese market, and co-ordinates the export promotion programme for Japan, including that of the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo. HH

2
Commercial Relations and Exports. Protection of UK commercial interests overseas. Treaties and trade agreements with other countries, representations on commercial matters, etc. Trade questions arising from membership of the EEC. Assisted overseas by commercial departments of missions and consulates. There are five divisions, the first concerned with matters of general external policy including GATT and UNCTAD, and the others with individual countries and related general groupings. The latter four divisions have certain general export promotion responsibilities. V
Responsibility also for:
International Technological Collaboration Unit (Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Oxfordshire. Tel: Abingdon (0235) 21840, Telex: 83189). Responsible for implementing technological collaboration agreements between Britain and other countries; assists in technological exchanges.

3
Europe, Industry and Technology. Co-ordination of interests of Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection on a wide range of matters relating to UK membership of the European Communities. Main policy responsibility for advice to industry and commerce on these subjects. Departmental link with Parliamentary Scrutiny Committees. Industrial and technological aspects of UK membership of EEC and co-ordination of Departmental work in this field. Technological relations with West European countries. V

4
Overseas Projects Group. Co-ordination of official support for consultants, contractors, manufacturers and bankers pursuing major contracts in large projects overseas. Assistance in certain cases from the Overseas Projects Fund with pre-contractual expenses of firms pursuing major contracts. V

5
Export Development. General policy on export promotion. Development and finance of British Overseas Trade Board's export promotion activities. Co-ordination of the Department's interests in overseas aid, education and training for overseas trade and export implications of public sector purchasing. The Queen's Awards office. Export Licensing Branch. V

6
Export Services and Promotions. Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board and working closely with British Diplomatic Service Posts abroad, provides, with the Export Sections of the Department of Industry's Regional Offices, the Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department, the Welsh Office Industrial Department, and the Department of Commerce in Northern Ireland, advice, information and assistance to British companies engaged in overseas trading. Liaison with Technical Help to Exporters. XH

General Export Services Branch. Export services for firms in the London and South Eastern Region and the Eastern Region. Supply of information on overseas market prospects for particular goods and services. Help with business visits abroad and in making trade contacts overseas. Liaison with trade associations, etc. XH

Special Export Services Branch. Export Marketing Research Scheme. Arrangements for inward missions, VIPs and other business visitors from overseas. Home duty tours for Commercial Officers from overseas. Liaison with Export Clubs. European Components Service. British Export Trade Research Organisation (BETRO) Trust. XH

Export Data Branch. Export Intelligence Service – a computer-based service providing subscribers with details of specific export opportunities and market intelligence on a selective basis. Collection, storage and dissemination of information on markets and marketing methods. Information on overseas tariffs and import regulations. Commercial standing of overseas firms. 'Hints to Businessmen' publications. XH
Fairs and Promotions Branch. Supports collective participation at overseas trade fairs through the joint venture and British pavilion schemes. Organises all-British fairs, symposia, British Shopping Weeks and Store Promotions. Provides general information on overseas trade fairs. Supports groups of British businessmen visiting overseas markets through the outward mission scheme. Liaison with UK trade fairs and exhibition industry. HH

7
General. Anti-dumping investigations; protective actions against disruptive imports; import licensing; import duties; duty reliefs and remission; tariff origin rules; and general questions arising on the EEC Common Customs Tariff. The Division is also responsible for the Department of Trade input into general economic and industrial policy, general questions on export credit and co-ordination of the Department's policies towards export assistance and import saving. K

8
Companies. Review of companies legislation; EEC company law questions. Administration of the Companies Acts and related legislation; Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, Protection of Depositors Act, etc.; unit trusts; relations with the accountancy profession.

Consideration of applications for investigation and carrying out investigations of companies under Sections 164, 165, 172 and 334 of the 1948 Companies Act and inquiries under Sections 32 and 109 of the 1967 Companies Act. S

Companies Registration Office
Companies Investigation Branch BR

9
Industrial Advisers. Provide industrial advice for Ministers and senior officials over the whole range of the Department's activities, and beyond to other Departments and to NEDO, the British Overseas Trade Board, etc. The advisers have generally been directors of large companies. Each has experience of general management and more specific experience in the export and other specialised fields, and they work within Government for about two years. V

10
Insurance. Administration of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 including the authorisation and supervision of insurers; other matters affecting the insurance industry in Great Britain; matters affecting the overseas interests of British insurers including work in intergovernmental institutions, eg EEC, OECD and UNCTAD. S

11
Insolvency Service. All aspects of insolvency administration, including the winding-up of companies under the Companies Acts and the failures of individuals under the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Acts. Administration of the Official Receivers' service in the High Courts and provincial offices. Supervision of liquidators and trustees; accounting for and management of funds. Insolvency matters affected by EEC legislation and EEC Draft Bankruptcy Convention. BR
Official Receivers (High Court Offices)
Bankruptcy TM
Companies Winding Up AT
Official Receivers (Provincial offices) BR

12
Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright Department. Registration of patents, designs and trade marks. Policy on these matters and on copyright (and sub-office at Baskerville House, Browncross Street, New Bailey Street, Salford M3 5FU. Tel: 061-832 9571 – Trade marks and Designs only). P

13
Publishing, Tourism, Films and Distribution. Sponsorship of film industry, tourism, the printing, publishing, newspaper and book industries, personal service and distributive trades (other than food and drink) and commercial agents. CL

14
Civil Aviation 1. Sponsorship role in relation to British Airways Board and its airlines and the Civil Aviation Authority, including appointments to these bodies, administration of the CAA grant and other matters under the Civil Aviation Act 1971. The Civil Aviation Safety Adviser provides advice on civil aviation technical and operational safety matters. SM

15
Civil Aviation 2. International relations and negotiations covering both scheduled and non-scheduled air services. Relations with international civil aviation bodies, notably ICAO, the European Civil Aviation Conference and the Commonwealth Air Transport Council. SM

16
Civil Aviation 3. Concern with aircraft noise and nuisance. Policy towards British Airports Authority, non-State aerodromes, public safety zones at civil aerodromes, disposal of surplus civil aviation land and property, confirmation of compulsory purchase orders, road closures and bye laws at aerodromes. Formulation of policy and co-ordination of action on civil aviation security. AD

17
Marine. Administration of merchant shipping legislation. Safety, construction and equipment (through Marine Survey Offices). Crew matters

Index page 15

(through Mercantile Marine Offices and the Registry of Shipping), marine pollution, navigational aids, work in tidal waters, etc. SU

HM Coastguard. Co-ordination of marine search and rescue. SU

18

Shipping Policy. General policy questions affecting the UK merchant fleet including fiscal policy, investment incentives, defence considerations, and structure, profitability and economic health of the industry. International shipping policy issues including flag discrimination, the role of Governments in relation to shipping conferences, flags of convenience, law of the sea and various international conventions on shipowners' liability. Discussion and negotiation on such issues with other Governments either directly or in UNCTAD, IMCO, OECD and other international fora. AD

Sea Transport Branch. Responsible for provision of merchant shipping or shipping space to meet the needs of government departments. Deals with planning of sea transport operations. Provides shipping intelligence service. PS

19

Accidents Investigation Branch. The investigation, in the United Kingdom, of accidents in which any civil aircraft are involved and participation in other administrations' investigations elsewhere of accidents to British registered or manufactured aircraft. Reports direct to the Secretary of State. SM

20

Information. The public presentation of Departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV and publicity services generally. Common Services provide other information services on behalf of the Department (see page 14).

21

Common Services. Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Parliamentary Branch; Solicitor's Department.

The above Divisions serve the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection (see page 14).

Export Credits Guarantee Department

Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (01-606 6699, Telex 883601). A separate Government Department, responsible to the Secretary of State for Trade, providing export credit insurance for UK exporters against commercial and country risks incurred in selling overseas. It also provides guarantees to banks for export finance, and insurance for companies against the political risks of new overseas investments. ECGD may give some assistance to exporters with large capital goods contracts against a higher than expected rate of cost-escalation, and supports performance bonds in respect of large cash or near-cash contracts, where unobtainable in the commercial market.

Secretary: K. Taylor

Group	Head of Group
Comprehensive Guarantee	D. C. Smith
Project Underwriting A and Deputy to Secretary	K. W. Cotterill
Project Underwriting B	R. T. Kemp
Departmental Services	J. Gill

Central London. London EC1 to EC4, WC1 and 2, W1 and SW1.
D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB. Tel. 01-437 2292, Telex 24105.

South London. London SE, SW2-20 and W2-14, Kent, Surrey (excluding the administrative district of Spelthorne), East and West Sussex, the eastern part of Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Isles.
T. W. Hawes, 320 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR0 4XJ. Tel. 01-686 9921. Telex 946998.

North London. London N, NW, E, the southern parts of Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, the Slough, Burnham and Datchet area of Berkshire and the Spelthorne district of Surrey.
C. W. Gentry, 593-599 High Road, Tottenham, London N17 6SW. Tel. 01-808 4570. Telex 263615.

Belfast. The six counties of Northern Ireland.
R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE. Tel. 0232 31743. Telex 74577.

Birmingham. Leicester, Nottinghamshire, Salop, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands, the southern part of Derbyshire and that part of Hereford and Worcester formerly known as Worcestershire.
F. Wilmot, Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3SB. Tel. 021-233 1771. Telex 33132.

Bristol. Dyfed, Powys, Gwent, West, Mid and South Glamorgan, Gloucester, Avon, Wiltshire, Oxon, Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. That part of Hereford and Worcester formerly known as Herefordshire, Berkshire except the Slough, Burnham and Datchet areas and the western part of Hampshire.
R. A. Bounds, Robinson Building, 1 Redcliffe Street, Bristol BS1 6NP. Tel. 0272 299971 Telex 44248.

Cambridge. Bedfordshire, Cambridge, Norfolk, Northamptonshire and Suffolk, the northern parts of Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and the southern part of Lincolnshire including the City of Lincoln.
H. Watson, Three Crowns House, 72-80 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1NJ. Tel. 0223 68801. Telex 81624.

Glasgow. Scotland and the Outer Isles.
F. R. Burge, Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL. Tel. 041-332 8707. Telex 77130.

Leeds. Durham, Tyne and Wear, Northumberland, Cleveland, North, West and South Yorkshire, Humberside and the northern part of Lincolnshire.
W. Ford, West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds LS1 5AA. Tel. 0532 450631. Telex 55125.

Manchester. Gwynedd, Clwyd, Cheshire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Cumbria, the northern part of Derbyshire and Isle of Man.
R. H. K. Hughes, Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 4AJ. Tel. 061-228 3621. Telex 667756.

New York. In the United States of America exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada.
J. K. Sedman, c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022 USA. Tel. 212-593 2258. Telex 420543.

Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver.

High Court of Justice
Senior Official Receiver: J. B. Clemetson.

Bankruptcy
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (01-405 7641).
Official Receivers: D. A. Thorne; J. Tye.

Companies Winding-up
Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD (01-583 8931).
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler; H. W. J. Christmas.

Birmingham. Commercial Union House, Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP (021-236 8831/7). A. D. Gwyther; J. F. Hirst.

Bournemouth. Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth BH1 2JS (0202-28208/9). R. F. Savage.

Bradford. West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ (0274-33651/2). V. Duffy.

Brighton. Windsor House (East Entrance), 30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ (0273-64301/4). J. F. O'Reilly.

Bristol. Sun Alliance House, 4 Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4BN (0272-290268). D. S. Clackett.

Cambridge. 49 Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LT (0223-53930 and 59646). W. J. Llewellyn.

Canterbury. Lombard House, 12-17 Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury CT1 2NQ (0227-62070 and 65037). A. R. Haigh.

Cardiff. 3rd Floor, Hayes House, The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 2UG (0222-30575/6/7). B. J. Longley.

Continued on page 13

3 Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection was set up in March 1974, under a Secretary of State, and took over responsibility from the former Department of Trade and Industry for policy on prices and consumer affairs, and from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for policy on food prices.

Prices. The Department is the focal point for measures to deal with the generality of prices questions. It sponsors the Price Commission and has the principal responsibility for policy over the whole range of retail prices, including food prices, except for those of the nationalised industries. It has overall responsibility for policy on food subsidies, though other Departments undertake the detailed administration.

Consumer protection. The Department deals with consumer affairs generally and is responsible for policy on fair trading, home and consumer safety, consumer credit, standards, weights and measures, including metrication, and for monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices. The Director General of Fair Trading is appointed by the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection
Shirley Williams

Minister of State
Alan Williams

Consumer protection
Home and consumer safety
Restrictive practices
Monopolies and mergers
Metrication
Consumer credit
National Consumer Council
Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils, including appointment of Chairmen

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State
Robert Maclennan

Price Code and future prices legislation
'Price Check'
Unit pricing
Food subsidies
Commodity markets
Appointment of members to Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils

Headquarters organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Kenneth Clucas

The chart is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
J. C. Burgh	Prices Policy and Consumer Credit	PPC	W. Nicoll
	Food Prices and Distribution	FPD	I. H. Lightman
	Fair Trading	FT	C. E. Coffin
	Metrology, Quality Assurance and Standards*	MQS	E. N. Eden
	Information*	Inf	Miss S. Jefferies
	Personnel and General Co-ordinator*		Miss J. Blow

* Report direct to Sir Kenneth Clucas.

Divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Prices and Consumer Protection, Trade, and Industry are shown on page 14.

The Department also has responsibility for the work of the Price Commission, the Office of Fair Trading, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission the Metrication Board, the British Hallmarking Council, the Hearing Aid Council, the National Consumer Council, the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee, and the Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	27366 and 917929
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	01-211 3000	
CS	Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS	01-834 7032	

Each Divisional entry following includes an address code to indicate its location.

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

3

Address Code page 12

1

Prices Policy and Consumer Credit. Policy on price control or supervision for non-food goods and services (except distribution); prices legislation and overall responsibility for policy relating to the Price Code; focal point for Departmental interest in prices and income policy. Implementation of the Consumer Credit Act 1974. Liaison with Consumer Credit Division of Office of Fair Trading. Enforcement of credit control restrictions. Administration of hire purchase legislation. V

2

Food Prices and Distribution. Policy on distribution and prices and margins in the food industry. Policy and legislation on food subsidies. Implementation, with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, of food subsidy schemes. 'Price Check'. V

3

Fair Trading. Monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices (including EEC competition rules). Consumer advice and protection (other than standards, weights and measures, and consumer credit). Safety of consumer goods, including fireworks. Certification trade marks and hall-marking. General liaison with the National Consumer Council, the Office of Fair Trading and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Responsibility for the Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils. V

4

Metrology, Quality Assurance and Standards. Policy on UK and international standards and on quality assurance. British participation in international standards organisations. Government support to the British Standards Institution. Co-ordination of Government policy on metrication and liaison with the Metrication Board. AB

British Calibration Service. Provides authenticated certification of the accuracy of measuring instruments of all kinds, with traceability of such calibrations to the national standards. CS

Weights and Measures Service. Provides a technical service to Weights and Measures Authorities and others in discharge of the Department's statutory responsibilities under the Weights and Measures Act 1963. CS

5

Information. The public presentation of Departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV and publicity services through press, radio and TV and publicity services generally. Common Services provide other information services on behalf of the Department (see page 14). V

6

Common Services. Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Parliamentary Branch; Solicitor's Department.

The above Divisions serve the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection (see page 14).

Associated organisations of the three Departments

Air Travel Reserve Fund Agency. PO Box 165, London SW1P 3DB.

British Airports Authority. 2 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6JL (01-834 6621, Telex 919039).

British Standards Institution. 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS (01-629 9000).

British Tourist Authority. 64 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1NF (01-629 9191).

Civil Aviation Authority. Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN (01-405 6922).

Design Council. 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU (01-839 8000).

English Tourist Board. 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU (01-730 3400).

Metrication Board. 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE (01-242 6828).

Monopolies and Mergers Commission. New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JE (01-831 6111).

National Computing Centre. Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED (061-228 6333, Telex 668962).

National Research Development Corporation. Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL (01-828 3400).

Performing Right Tribunal. Room 105, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY (01-405 8721, ext. 3353).

Price Commission. Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS (01-222 8020).

The Office of Fair Trading. Chancery House, 53 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP (01-242 2858).

Official Receivers' offices

continued from page 11

Chester. Dee Hills Park, Chester CH3 5AR (0244-2147/2). J. Carney.

Croydon. Park House, 22 Park Street, Croydon CR9 1TX (01-681 2633). R. A. D. Copper.

Exeter. Eastgate House, High Street, Exeter EX4 3JU (0392-55445). A. J. Seldon.

Gloucester. Grosvenor House, Station Road, Gloucester GL1 1ST (0452-21658/9 and 27997). H. W. Kirkwood.

Hull. Beverley House, St. Stephen's Square, Hull HU1 3XF (0482-23720 and 23729). J. E. Friend.

Ipswich. St. Clare House, Greyfriars, Ipswich IP1 1LX (0473-56731). T. A. Tuck.

Leeds. Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds LS1 5BX (0532-448851). W. A. Bishop.

Leicester. Prospect House, 94 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 7DE (0533-22251/3). H. Roach.

Liverpool. West Africa House, 25 Water Street, Liverpool L2 0RQ (051-236 9131/2). K. Matthewson.

Manchester. Townbury House, 11 Blackfriars Street, Salford M3 5AB (061-832 2471), K. A. Miller; A. N. Percy.

Newcastle upon Tyne. 3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings, St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1RF (0632-21104/5). F. Durkin.

Northampton. 90 Abington Street, Northampton NN1 2BX (0604-37288/9). W. J. Llewellyn.

Norwich. Davey House, Castle Meadow, Norwich NOR 02D (0603-28983/4). T. A. Tuck.

Nottingham. 1 Collin Street, Nottingham NG1 7EP (0602-51596/8). W. W. Jordan.

Plymouth. 63 New George Street, Plymouth PL1 1RD (0752-68554). A. J. Seldon.

Reading. PO Box No. 40, Monarch House, 75-79 Caversham Road, Reading RG1 8AW (0734-581931/5). E. A. Perkins.

Rochester. Gordon House, Star Hill, Rochester (0634-42603 and 46906). A. R. Haigh.

St. Annes-on-Sea. Petros House, St. Andrews Road North, Lytham St. Annes FY8 2JD (0253-721271). M. Clark.

Sheffield. 8/12 Furnival Gate, The Moor, Sheffield S1 4QN (0742-26691/3). T. Wilks.

Southampton. 21 London Road, Southampton SO9 1NQ (0703-23348/9 and 23340). R. F. Savage.

Southend. 2nd Floor, Colman House, 61 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6EF (0702-41316/7). J. L. P. Pope.

Stockton. 4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside TS18 3BP (0642-65598/9). F. Durkin.

Stoke. London House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN (0782-45256/8). A. K. Sales.

Swansea. 5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building, 166/167 St. Helens' Road, Swansea SA1 5DL (0792-42861/3). P. W. Nunn.

Watford. 40 Clarendon Road, Watford WD1 AHJ (0923-44288). F. L. Sage.

4 Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection: Common Services

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
D. A. Lovelock Principal Establishment and Finance Officer	Establishment Senior Staff Management	SSM	G. Parker
	Establishment Personnel	EP	E. J. D. Warne
	Establishment Management Services and Manpower	EM	G. C. Lowe
	Establishment General Services	EG	J. Fish
	Finance and Economic Appraisal	FEA	H. Scholes
M. J. Kerry The Solicitor	Overseas Trade and ECGD	Sol A	T. D. Salmon
	Domestic Commercial Law and Consumer Protection	Sol B	G. A. Preston
	Prosecutions and Investigations	Sol C	J. A. Trapnell
	Industry and Financial Assistance	Sol D	J. B. Evans
Prof. A. T. Peacock Chief Economic Adviser	Economics and Statistics 1	EcS 1	D. R. H. Sawers
	Economics and Statistics 3	EcS 3	P. M. Rees
	Economics and Statistics 4	EcS 4	R. O. Goss
L. S. Berman Director of Statistics	Economics and Statistics 5	EcS 5	T. S. Pilling
	Economics and Statistics 6	EcS 6	Miss R. J. Maurice
	Business Statistics Office	BSO	M. C. Fessey
	Accountancy Services	AccS	H. A. Parfitt
	Information	Inf	R. J. J. Tuite
	Parliamentary Branch	PB	Miss P. A. Davey

The Deputy Secretaries each report to the Permanent Secretaries of the three Departments as appropriate on matters affecting their respective Departments. Mr. Parfitt reports to Mr. Sharp (shown under Department of Industry).

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	27366 and 917929
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	01-211 3000	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	
XH	Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143

Each Divisional entry includes an address code to indicate its location.

1
Accountancy Services. A common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade, Energy and Prices and Consumer Protection for all accountancy questions. HH

2
Economics and Statistics. Economic and statistical analysis and advice; forecasts and special studies to assist in formulating economic and industrial policies; data collection and processing. There are five divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. They are: industrial, regional, and aerospace economics: economics of planning agreements (EcS1); manufacturing industry – monitoring and assessment (EcS3); home economy – economics and statistics; price code and consumer protection: shipping and aviation economics (EcS4); international trade and balance of payments (EcS5); financial statistics: statistics of research and development; statistics of the distributive and services trades (EcS6). V

Business Statistics Office (Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP7 1XG. Tel: 0633 56111). The principal Government agency for collecting and processing statistics from business firms.

3
Establishment. There are four divisions which provide common services to the Departments of Industry, Trade, Prices and Consumer Protection: Senior Staff Management – personnel management above Principal level; Establishment Personnel – personnel management Principal level and below; Establishment Management Services and Manpower – organisational matters, management services, manpower forecasts, complementing and staff inspection, public appointments, honours; Establishment General Services – establishment matters common to all classes, office services, libraries and industrial staff, dispersal policy, focal point for Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration cases and Race Relations Board cases. V

Statistics and Market Intelligence Library. A reference library for the use of the Departments and the public of material on overseas markets, including large collections of economic and general statistics, catalogues of foreign manufacturers, overseas market surveys and development plans, and overseas trade and telephone directories. XH

4
Finance and Economic Appraisal. General financial policy and control for the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. Co-ordination and preparation of the Estimates and PES forecasts. Development and application of criteria for evaluation of current and proposed expenditure and of the effectiveness of the expenditure programmes. Liaison and co-ordination for Exchequer and Audit Department, Public Accounts Committee and Select Committee on Expenditure. Control of accounts work and internal audit. AB

5
Solicitor's Department. Acts as adviser on legal matters involved in the work of the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection and the Export Credits Guarantee Department. It is responsible for drafting all subordinate legislation, and for prosecutions arising from Department-administered Acts. There are four divisions. Division A – overseas trade and ECGD; Division B – domestic commercial law and consumer protection; Division C – prosecutions and investigations; Division D – industry and industrial assistance, posts and telecommunications and patents. K

6
Parliamentary Branch. Responsible for co-ordinating all parliamentary work for the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection – public and private Bills, subordinate legislation, Parliamentary Questions, etc. V

7
Information. Briefing, paid publicity, external and internal publications, including *Trade and Industry*, and the EEC Information Unit (see page 5). The Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection undertake the public presentation of their own Departmental business (see pages 4, 11, and 13). V

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Trade Information

PVC coated fabric from Hungary: application for anti-dumping investigation

The Department of Trade has accepted for full investigation an application under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969 alleging that PVC coated fabric is being imported from Hungary at prices which constitute dumping and that, as a result, the British industry is suffering material injury.

While this investigation is restricted at present to Hungary it may be extended to include other countries exporting PVC coated fabrics to the UK at prices which appear to be dumped.

A statement of the applicant's claim will be supplied to interested parties who give an undertaking to treat the information in strict confidence. Any representations in connection with this application should be submitted in writing not later than 6 April 1976. Such representations in summarised form and without attribution to the source, may be passed to the applicants for comment. Those making the representations should stipulate any particular matters which they do not wish to be disclosed.

Requests for copies of the statement, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be sent in writing to General Division, Department of Trade, Room 348, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Trade inquiries: tel. 01-215 5758.

Application for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering an application for the temporary exemption from import duty of the material listed below on the grounds that this material is not made in this country or the supply available is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for this material, or who are interested in its future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and *will remain in operation until the date shown in column 4 below* of for such shorter period as may be justified.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to General Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption.

Representations should be received by 2 April.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
39.03	Carboxymethylcellulose, sodium salt, containing not more than 0.35% by weight of sodium chloride and not more than 0.15% by weight of sodium glycollate.	Sodium salt of carboxymethyl cellulose, Pure.	30 June 1977	G/T 15727

Export business backed by ECGD

Line of credit for France. The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £1 million line of credit which Midland Bank has made available to Compagnie Francaise des Ferrailles of France to help finance capital goods and associated services contracts placed in the UK.

To qualify under the terms of the loan a contract must have a minimum value of £10,000 and be placed before 28 February 1977. Exporters will receive 80 per cent of the contract price from the loan; the remaining 20 per cent is payable from the buyer's own resources.

Further details: R. Singh, ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 615) or C. Blomeley, Midland Bank (tel. 01-606 9944, ext. 5258).

Line of credit for Irish Republic. The ECGD has guaranteed a £1 million line of credit which National Westminster Bank has made available to Bank of Ireland Finance Ltd. of the Irish Republic.

The loan will enable Irish buyers to place cash contracts in the UK for capital plant and associated equipment. UK exporters will receive 80 per cent of the contract price from the loan; the remaining 20 per cent is payable from the buyer's own resources.

To qualify under the terms of the loan a contract must have a minimum value of £10,000 and be placed by 28 February 1977.

Further details: Miss M. McQuitty, ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 615) or R. H. Clarke, National Westminster Bank (tel. 01-606 1080, ext. 348).

Hints to business men booklets

A revised edition of the booklet on Netherlands Antilles has been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series. British business men who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet from Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room DO5, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7146, or any Regional Office of the Departments of Trade and Industry. Advertisements are accepted for all booklets in the series, which cover over 100 countries. Inquiries about advertising should be addressed to Cheiron Press Ltd., 8/10 Parkway, London NW1 7AD, tel. 01-267 1285.

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Addresses of ECGD offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters and insurance against political risks for new investments overseas. Although credit insurance is its main service to exporters the Department offers them a number of others. Firstly the Bank Guarantee scheme enables exporters who are eligible to obtain export finance from their bank at a special low rate. Major projects carried out by British firms in overseas countries can be financed by the buyer credit technique which gives the exporter the bulk of his payment on shipment of the goods. Similar to this is the line of credit facility which extends the buyer credit principle to include contracts often with an individual value as low as £10,000. ECGD now insures 35 per cent of all UK exports. For full details of all ECGD services contact Publicity Branch, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL, telephone 01-606 6699 extension 258, telex 883601, or get in touch with one of the offices listed below.

Central London

London, EC1 to EC4, WC1 and 2, W1 and SW1.

D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB. Tel. 01-437 2292, Telex 24105.

South London

London SE, SW2–20 and W2–14, Kent, Surrey (excluding the administrative district of Spelthorne), East and West Sussex, the eastern part of Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Isles.

T. W. Hawes, 320 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR0 4XJ. Tel. 01-686 9921. Telex 946998.

North London

London N, NW, E, the southern parts of Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, the Slough, Burnham and Datchet area of Berkshire and the Spelthorne district of Surrey.

C. W. Gentry, 593–599 High Road, Tottenham, N17 6SW. Tel. 01-808 4570. Telex 263615.

Belfast

The six counties of Northern Ireland.

R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE. Tel. 0232 31743. Telex 74577.

Birmingham

Leicester, Nottinghamshire, Salop, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands, the southern part of Derbyshire and that part of Hereford and Worcester formerly known as Worcestershire.

F. Wilmot, Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3SB. Tel. 021-233 1771. Telex 33132

Bristol

Dyfed, Powys, Gwent, West, Mid and South Glamorgan, Gloucester, Avon, Wiltshire, Oxon, Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. That part of Hereford and Worcester formerly known as Herefordshire, Berkshire except the Slough, Burnham and Datchet areas and the western part of Hampshire.

R. A. Bounds, Robinson Building, 1 Redcliffe Street, Bristol BS1 6NP. Tel. 0272 299971. Telex 44248.

Cambridge

Bedfordshire, Cambridge, Norfolk, Northamptonshire and Suffolk, the northern parts of Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and the southern part of Lincolnshire including the City of Lincoln.

H. Watson, Three Crowns House, 72-80 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1NJ Tel. 0223 68801. Telex 81624.

Glasgow

Scotland and the Outer Isles.

F. R. Burge, Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL. Tel. 041-332 8707. Telex 77130.

Leeds

Durham, Tyne & Wear, Northumberland, Cleveland, North, West and South Yorkshire, Humberside and the northern part of Lincolnshire.

W. Ford, West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds LS1 5AA. Tel. 0532 450631. Telex 55125.

Manchester

Gwynedd, Clwyd, Cheshire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Cumbria, the northern part of Derbyshire and Isle of Man.

R. H. K. Hughes, Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 4AJ. Tel. 061-228 3621. Telex 667756.

New York

In the United States of America exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada.

J. K. Sedman c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022 USA. Tel. 212-593 2258. Telex 420543.

Overseas executives on ECGD course

These visitors from Singapore and South Korea are in London for a month's training with the Exports Credits Guarantee Department. Six of the party are from the newly formed Export Credit Insurance Corporation for Singapore. A seventh is from the Korean Re-insurance Corporation. Their studies at ECGD headquarters are concerned generally with credit insurance and the financing of exports. They are also visiting non-Government organisations such as the Trade Indemnity Corporation, the Credit Insurance Association and the Standard and Chartered Bank. Pictured with them is Mr. R. F. L. Martin, a principal with ECGD who is shortly going to Singapore to act as chief executive to the Export Credit Insurance Corporation. The course is sponsored by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Mexico – New industrial property law

A new industrial property law which repeals the old law of 1942 came into operation in Mexico on the 10 February 1976.

Among the changes introduced by the new law affecting patents are provisions under which applicants must request a novelty examination within 90 days following expiry of one year after filing, failing which the application is regarded as abandoned. The term of a patent is reduced from 15 years from date of filing to 10 years from date of grant and it is provided that a patent must be worked within three years from the date of grant; after such period compulsory licences may be applied for on the ground of non-working. The Department of Industry and Commerce is given powers under the new law to declare at any time on the grounds of defence, health or other public interest that the exploitation of certain patents may be carried out by the grant of public utility licences. While processes for making chemical and pharmaceutical products are unpatentable the law allows application to be made for certificates of invention in respect of such processes; these entitle the holder to work the invention and to a royalty for five years in respect of any third party working the invention.

The new law reduces the term of industrial designs and models as well as of trade marks from 10 years to five years from date of filing. Service marks are introduced and it is also provided that the owner of a trade mark registration must prove its effective use within one year of registration. A new provision lays down that when a foreign trade mark is to be used on any products manufactured in Mexico such a mark must be used jointly with a trade mark originally registered in Mexico not in a foreign language, both marks to be given equal prominence.

Under transitional provisions patents and trade mark registrations granted under the 1942 law retain their validity during the term for which they were granted but the new law applies to all pending patent and trade mark applications except that for patent applications

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request for the novelty examination mentioned above is not necessary. Applicants for patents in the categories covered by certificates of inventions under the new law should apply for these certificates within six months of the 10 February 1976, the operative date of the law. Applicants for industrial design patents must also request corresponding registration under the new law within the same period. Owners of existing trade mark registrations must submit proof of use within one year of the above operative date and the parties to registered agreements for use of foreign owned trade marks must comply with the joint mark provisions of the new law within two years from the 10 February 1976 otherwise the agreement will cease to have effect.

A translation of the new law is not yet available for consultation purposes but a notice will be published when one has been obtained.

Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH.

No. 1547: Imports of woollen suits from Romania, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East)

As already announced, the import of woollen suits originating in Romania, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East) was restricted with effect from 11 March 1976. The goods affected and the quotas established for the 12 months 1 January 1976 to 31 December 1976 are:

Tariff heading	Description	Quota	
ex 61.01	Men's and boys' suits of wool	Romania	210,000 suits
		Czechoslovakia	35,000 suits
		German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East)	23,000 suits

The description 'suits of wool' above covers suits made of fabric wholly of wool or in which wool predominates in weight over any other single textile material.

These goods were already subject to individual import licences under the surveillance arrangements announced in Notice to Importers No. 1502 published in *Trade and Industry*, 8 August 1975. Any outstanding licences issued under those arrangements in respect of these newly restricted goods were revoked with effect from 11 March 1976.

Licensing arrangements

Allocations from the quotas will be based on past trade and traders are invited to apply to Import Licensing Branch not later than 5 April 1976 for such allocations. Applications should be made on Form ILB/A to Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH, and should be accompanied by a statement of past trade by the applicant, supported by a report by a qualified practising independent accountant in the form shown in the Annex to this Notice and covering the periods listed therein. Separate applications and statements should be made in respect of each of the three quotas.

Interim arrangements

As it might take some time for traders to obtain certified statements of their past import trade, interim licences will be issued to avoid delays and congestion at the ports. Importers wishing to apply for an interim licence, which will be valid to 15 April, should submit as soon as possible separate Forms ILB/A, which should be endorsed 'interim' in the top righthand corner, in respect of the goods expected to be imported by 15 April 1976. The applications must be accompanied by a statement to the effect that the quantities of goods for which interim licences are being requested represent less than 25 per cent of the trader's imports of those goods during any period of 12 consecutive months since 1 January 1974 and that a certified statement of past trade is being prepared which will be submitted to Import Licensing Branch as soon as possible. Subsequent allocations from the quotas will be reduced by the quantities of goods for which interim licences have been issued.

Goods in transit

As the quotas operate for the whole of 1976 all imports effected since 1 January and goods in transit to the UK will be counted against individual importer's quota allocations. Any trader who has goods in transit to the UK at the date of announcement is advised to contact Import Licensing Branch who, on being provided with the necessary detail, will take steps to give priority to the issue of the necessary licence.

Re-exports

Applications for licences for the import of the goods covered by this Notice intended for re-export should be submitted to Chemicals and Textiles Division, Department of Industry, Britannic Building, Fountain Street, Manchester M2 2FL. The general import licensing arrangements for 'restricted' textiles re-exported from the UK are set out in Notice to Importers No. 1441.

Inquiries

General — Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade. Tel. 01-603 4600.

Re-exports — Chemicals and Textiles Division, Department of Industry. Tel. 061-832 6011 or 061-832 5441.

Annex

IMPORTER'S STATEMENT

(A separate statement should be completed for each country)

I/We declare that the quantities of goods shown below originating in *Czechoslovakia/Romania/the German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East) were cleared through United Kingdom Customs in my/our name in the period stated for home retention.

	1974 (000 suits)	1975 (000 suits)	1 Jan. to 10 March 1976 (000 suits)
Men's and boys' suits of wool (ex tariff heading 61.01)			

The description 'suits of wool' above covers suits made of fabric wholly of wool or in which wool predominates in weight over any other single textile material.

Date ..... Signed .....

Status .....
(Proprietor, Partner, Director or Secretary)

Name and address of firm

.....

.....

ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

'I/We have conferred with the officials and employees concerned in the compilation of the figures shown and have made such tests as I/we have considered necessary. I/We report that in my/our opinion, the figures are those required by the Department of Trade for the purpose of this application.'

Date ..... Signed .....

Professional qualification

.....

Address

.....

.....

* Delete as appropriate.

OTAR: help for exporters

Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Services and Promotion Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757) can give you directly, or through your Regional Office, up-to-date information on the tariffs and customs regulations of overseas countries, import licensing regulations and restrictions including import quotas; certificate of origin; consular invoices and fees; labelling and marking requirements; foodstuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals and the imports of samples. It also provides information, in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on health regulations for livestock, meat, animal products and plants and seeds. In short, OTAR can help on almost all legislation which affects the entry of British goods into overseas countries.

Inquiries which concern the countries of more than one sub-section (excluding inquiries involving only EEC countries) should be made to OTAR's co-ordination sub-section on 01-248 5757 extension 452 or 454.

For information in respect of specific countries,

ring

01-248 5757 ext.

▼ Sub-section A
Co-ordination of EEC inquiries; common customs tariff (CCT); Denmark; France and overseas territories; Greece; Turkey

408 EEC legislation on tariff and non-tariff barriers relative to community trade
482 EEC common agricultural policy – aspects affecting exports
7174 Denmark (incl. Faroe Islands and Greenland)
423 France and overseas departments, French overseas territories
439 Greece (incl. Dodecanese Islands), Turkey

Sub-section B
Benelux; Dutch overseas territories; Irish Republic; Italy; Federal Republic of Germany; Eastern Bloc; China

467 Federal Republic of Germany
288 Netherlands, Netherland Antilles, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, St. Eustatius, St. Martin (Dutch), Saba, Surinam
466 Irish Republic, Albania, Bulgaria, China (incl. Tibet), Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR
288 Belgium, Luxembourg
466 Italy

Sub-section C
Efta: Portuguese overseas territories; N. Africa and Israel

459 Norway, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland
458 Israel, Egypt
460 Portugal, Finland, Iceland, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Macao, Principe, Sao Tome, Timor
461 Morocco, Tunisia, Libya

Sub-section D
South and Central America

476 Brazil, British Antarctica Territory and Antarctica, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Falkland Islands, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama
474 Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Haiti, Uruguay, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela

Sub-section E
Australasia and South East Asia

401 New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, W. Samoa, Chatham Island, Cook Island, Niue Island, Tokelau Isles
468 Australia, British Solomon Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Islands (Indian Ocean), Nauru, Papua New Guinea, New Hebrides, Papua, Philippines
469 Brunei, Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Tonga, Gilbert and Ellice Islands (incl. Ocean Island, Phoenix Island, Line Island), Norfolk Island, Pitcairn Island

Sub-section G
Middle and Far East

420 Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Japan, N. Korea, S. Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, Taiwan, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen PDR
475 Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Khmer, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, N. Vietnam, S. Vietnam, Lower Gulf States (Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, United Arab Emirates), Syria

Sub-section F
North America; Bahamas; West Indies, etc.

7312 Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize (British Honduras), Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands
455 Canada
456 USA (incl. Alaska, Caroline Island, Guam, Hawaii, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands), Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Samoa (US), Virgin Islands (US), Wake Island

Sub-section H
Spain and possessions: Mediterranean; Africa; Sri Lanka

462 Spain, Spanish Sahara, Ceuta and Melilla, Andorra
471 Ascension Island, British Indian Ocean Territory, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Sri Lanka, S. Africa (with Lesotho, Swaziland, S. W. Africa and Botswana), Somali, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha
472 Burundi, Cameroon, Canary Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), The People's Republic of Benin, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Zaire, Equatorial Guinea
473 The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Zambia

Tariff and Trade Notices

Norway

Labelling regulations for prepacked foodstuffs. New regulations governing the labelling of prepacked foodstuffs are due to come into effect on 1 July 1976. From this date it will be compulsory to label all prepacked food clearly and legibly with its name, composition, weight and volume. The length of time it can be kept, any appropriate storage instructions and a final date of consumption must all be stated. All products must indicate the name and address of the producer and importer. The Norwegian authorities have prepared an English version of these regulations which British exporters may obtain from OTAR Section. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 459/461.

Denmark

End of temporary reduction in VAT. The period of reduced VAT (MOMS) in Denmark as stated in Act 436 has now ended. From 1 March 1976 most goods will again be subject to VAT (MOMS) at the rate of 15 per cent instead of the reduced 9¼ per cent. Goods ordered before 1 March and delivered after this date, however, will be subject to the 9¼ per cent rate, the remaining 5¾ per cent being borne by the retailer. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7174/408/482.

Netherlands

Electro-technical products. A decree dated 13 February 1976 (*Staatsblad* 75) published on 27 February contains new provisions on electro-technical products (Electricity Decree 1976). Copies of the decree (in Dutch) are available. It is not proposed to prepare an English translation. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Belgium

Foodstuffs regulations. The *Moniteur Belge* 42, 28 February 1976, published a decree dated 26 February 1976 fixing the maximum level of erucic acid in edible oils and fats and products derived from these commodities. The decree entered into force on 28 February 1976. Trade in those commodities which exceed the permitted level but were manufactured, prepared or imported before 28 February 1976 can continue until 1 July 1977. Copies of the decree (in French) are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Cheeses: price and quantity marking. The *Moniteur Belge* 25, 5 February 1976, published a decree dated 19 January 1976 amending the decree of 12 February 1975 on price and quantity marking. The provisions relating to cheese do not include cheeses which, being in original box or packing, have a unit weight lower than 500g, and fall within the following categories: blue-veined cheeses; washed-curd cheeses; soft cheeses of cow's and goat's milk; and processed cheeses. The decree entered into force on 5 February 1976. Copies of the decree (in French) are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Italy

Paper and paper products: extension of import surveillance. In the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero*, 18 February 1976, the Ministry of Foreign Trade announced that the surveillance on imports of paper and paper products is extended until 30 April 1976 (see *Trade and Industry*, 12 September 1975 and 2 January 1976). Inquiries: OTAR ext. 466/467/288.

Spain

Calcium nitrate: import duty suspended. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 3 March 1976, announced suspension of import duties from 3 March until 2 June 1976 on calcium nitrate, tariff heading 31.02.C. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Food regulations. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 20 February 1976, published three resolutions approving the list of additives which can be used in the preparation of dehydrated clear soups, soups, marzipan, nougat, sugar confectionery (sweets and similar), sugar-coated almonds, licorice products and chewing gum.

The *State Gazette*, 4 March, published a list of additives authorised for use in the manufacture of ice cream, flavourings, soft drinks,

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

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bread and bakery products, eggs, egg products and butter. Copies of the Spanish text may be obtained from OTAR Section. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Capital goods: additions, extensions and amended descriptions. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 19 January 1976, announced the following additions, extensions of validity and modifications to the Capital Goods List of the Spanish Customs Tariff, imported at a concessional rate of 5 per cent import duty, subject to the importer making application to the Spanish Ministry of Commerce:

Tariff no.	Description	Valid until
1 ADDITIONS		
ex 84.11.C.2.b	Rotary compressors of the liquid sulphuric acid ring type, for use with chlorine	18.1.78
ex 84.15.B.2	Equipment for continuous freezing of liquids by means of ammonia evaporation, having two concentric tubes	18.1.78
ex 84.17.G	Continuous-operation vacuum microwave dehydration equipment	18.1.78
ex 84.17.J.2	Steel reactors coated internally with vitreous enamel, having a useable capacity of 500 litres or more	18.1.78
ex 84.17.J.2 ex 84.59.K ex 85.11.A.2.c ex 85.19.E ex 90.28.C.7	Systems synchronised with metal wire-drawing machines for coating the drawn wire, consisting of a pre-heater for the wire guide, a coating extruder, cooler, automatic reeler and control panel	18.1.78
ex 84.18.D.2.b	Equipment for concentrating semi-frozen liquids by means of separating ice by compression using multiple-perforation pistons	18.1.78
ex 84.22.G.4 ex 84.59.K ex 90.28.C.7	Systems for coating electrical cables with rubber and criss-crossed polyethylene by continuous extrusion and vulcanisation in a catenary-profile tube, consisting of extruders with their heads and feed systems, cable-tensioning guides, feed and outlet connections and controls	18.1.78
ex 84.22.I ex 84.59.K ex 85.19.E	Automatic hydraulic presses having vertical hot plates and exerting horizontal pressure for applying melamine sheet to chipboard, whether or not including a control system and provision for positioning the laminate and feeding and removing chipboard sheets	18.1.78
ex 84.22.I ex 90.28.C.7	Equipment for manipulation and control of electrodes in arc furnaces for ferro-alloys, whether or not with hydraulic drive systems and electrical furnace controls	18.1.78
ex 84.36.E	Continuous open-end spinning machines, producing cross-wound bobbins directly from drawn slivers	18.7.76
ex 84.40.C	Special machines for shearing the loop or pile of carpet with a width of 5m or more	18.1.78
ex 84.45.C.5	Special milling machines weighing more than 1,500kg for rounding, bevelling or removing rough edges from gear wheels	18.1.78
ex 84.45.C.5	Milling machines specially designed for machining crankshaft journals	18.1.78
ex 84.45.C.6	Special automatic machines for sharpening the front cutting edges of spiral drill-bits	18.1.78
ex 84.45.C.6	Specially designed gearwheel grinders	18.1.78
ex 84.45.C.9	High speed presses for stamping metal strip with a progressive die, the product of the pressure in tons and the number of cycles per minute being 40,000 or more	18.1.78
ex 84.45.C.10	Automatic hydraulically-operated alligator-type guillotine shears for cutting up scrap metal and ships' plates, with an inside frame width of more than 2m, whether or not with hydraulic and electrical power systems	18.1.78
ex 84.45.C.14	Machines for curving metal tubing of a diameter exceeding 400mm by exerting longitudinal pressure with simultaneous induction heating	18.1.78
ex 84.56.B.1	Machinery for the autogeneous grinding of ore in opposing air, gas or steam currents	18.1.78
ex 85.11.B.2	Hydraulic machines for flash welding of chain links of a bar diameter exceeding 25mm, having a weight of more than 14 tonnes	18.1.78
ex 85.11.B.2	Machines for continuous welding of the longitudinal seam of metal containers, by means of rollers and a copper wire electrode	18.1.78
ex 87.03.C	Rotary snowploughs with hydrostatic transmission or with a separate engine driving the clearing and ejection turbines and/or blades, the unit being fitted permanently on a specially-prepared chassis	18.1.78
ex 88.02.A.1	Aircraft for agricultural aerial work	18.1.78
2 EXTENSIONS		
ex 84.33.A.4	Cutting machines for obtaining various paper formats, having a longitudinal cutting section, a transverse cutting section using double synchronised rotating blades, centreless unreeling section and deflector system, and having a working width of more than 2,200mm	27.4.78
ex 84.33.A.4	Automatic cutting and selecting machines for obtaining various paper formats, with centreless unreeling, longitudinal cutting, synchronised transverse cutting, sheet selection and stacking sections, for working widths of more than 1,200mm	12.12.77
ex 84.33.L	Autoplates for dry intaglio or relief printing of paper and paperboard, of a weight exceeding 21,500kg	24.3.78
ex 84.42.A	Machinery of the manufacture of footwear	12.12.77
ex 84.45.B	Electro-erosion equipment fitted with a continuous wire electrode and with numerical control of the workpiece	12.12.77
ex 84.45.C.6	Horizontal twin-head frontal grinders designed exclusively for the simultaneous grinding of two flat, opposed, parallel surfaces, with automatic feed-in	12.12.77
ex 84.45.C.6	Grinding machines for steel billets and other blanks, the grinding-wheel pressure being pneumatically controlled, of a weight exceeding 5,000kg not including feed and dust extraction system	12.12.77
ex 84.45.C.9	Double-crank eccentric presses, with pneumatic expulsion, for extruding and forging engine valves	12.12.77
ex 84.45.C.9	Automatic presses with six or more stations for the production of metal parts by cutting, folding and/or stamping from cut sheets or strip, with individual transfer of workpieces	12.12.76
ex 84.59.K	Continuous kneading and mixing machines for plastics, having oscillating endless split screws in a body with a longitudinal opening, whether or not with an extruder directly coupled to the outlet	12.12.77
ex 87.02.B.2.d	Special vehicles for the transport of earth, rocks, minerals or ores, not falling within items a), b) and c) of tariff heading 87.02.B.2, with three or more driven axles	16.1.77
ex 87.07.A.2	Self-propelled stacking trucks having controls in unit with the lift forks and having a lifting capacity of more than 5m and a load capacity of more than 800kg	17.3.77
ex 87.07.A.2	Special straddle carriers for containers	12.12.77
ex 90.28.C.7	Unitary or modular equipment for the simultaneous reception and registration of different physical or chemical magnitudes, having one or more systems of recording and visual presentation	17.3.78
ex 90.28.C.7	Unitary or modular electronic equipment for checking and ballistic testing of ammunition, bombs, rockets or firearms, together with transducers, weapon supports and recording devices	17.3.78
3 EXTENSION WITH AMENDED DESCRIPTIONS		
ex 84.09	Self-propelled tamping machines with vibrating roller and four or more independent tamping wheels, weighing 16 metric tons or more; tamping machines having nine or more independent pneumatic tyres measuring 11.00 x 20 or larger, or seven or more independent pneumatic tyres measuring 13.00 x 24 or larger	18.9.78
ex 84.23.A	Tracked excavators and mechanical shovels, of the scoop type, fitted with motors of a normal operating power (DIN 6270) exceeding 100 hp; wheeled mechanical shovels with a normal operating engine power exceeding 200 hp (DIN 6270), and excavators other than of the scoop type (cup, chain, etc.)	16.11.77
ex 84.23.B	Levellers, self-propelled skimmers, towed skimmers, with motor-driven continuous-loading attachment; scarifiers and pile-drivers	16.11.77
ex 84.23.D	Other machinery and equipment falling within subheading 84.23.D	16.11.77
ex 84.45.C.4	Automatic broaching machines for external surfaces, for broaching the friction face or head of half-bearings	12.12.77
ex 84.45.C.10	Machines for the initial forming of wheel rims by the compressing of segments, and machines for circularising rims, having a weight of more than 5,000kg	12.12.77
ex 87.02.A.2	Pneumatic-tyred tracked vehicles for haulage or transportation on snow, whether or not equipped for preparing snow runs	12.12.77

From the date of entry into force of the above extensions, the tariff descriptions of the items concerned will be amended to read as follows:

ex 84.09	For 'tamping machines having nine of more independent . . .' read: 'self-propelled tamping machines having nine or more . . .', etc.
ex 84.23.A	Tracked mechanical shovels with a normal operating engine power exceeding 100 hp and wheeled mechanical shovels with a normal operating power exceeding 200 hp; cable-operated bucket excavators of a normal operating engine power exceeding 100 hp; tracked hydraulic bucket excavators of a normal operating engine power exceeding 160 hp and weighing more than 30 tonnes, and wheeled hydraulic bucket excabators with a normal operating engine power exceeding 120 hp and weighing more than 20 tonnes; excavators and trench-diggers other than of the single-bucket type (multi-bucket, chain, wheel, etc.). For the purposes of this item, power shall be determined in accordance with DIN 6270, ie the output without overload margin (Output 'B') which can be delivered continuously for 1 hour within a 6 hour period of fluctuating operation
ex 84.23.B	Add the words 'excluding self-propelled traction equipment of up to 250 hp'
ex 84.23.D	Machines for sounding, drilling and extraction; rock crushers; machines for excavating and compacting ballast; percussion compactors; soil stabilisers and mixers
ex 84.45.C.4	Add 'with a workrate of more than 2,000 items per hour'
ex 84.45.C.10	For '5,000kg' read '10,000kg'
ex 87.01.B ex 87.02.A and B ex 87.03.D	Tracked vehicles for haulage, transport or other work in snow, whether or not equipped for preparing snow-runs

Tariff no.	Description	Valid until
4 AMENDED DESCRIPTIONS		
ex 84.18.D.1.d	Centrifuges used for obtaining solid substances, fitted with automatic continuous loading and unloading devices or operating by continuous cycles, and of a weight exceeding 2,000kg	5%
ex 84.31.A.1	Machines for obtaining shavings of a specific size from wood chips by means of a centrifugal rotor and concentric bladed drum, or from logs or waste fed under pressure to blades on a rotating shaft; wood-chipping machines with a drum diameter of more than 800mm or disc diameter of more than 1,500mm	5%
ex 87.03.C.1	Lattice cranes on special self-propelled chassis, with a lifting capacity of not less than 70 tonnes and a reach of more than 3.5m; telescopic jib cranes on special self-propelled chassis, with a lifting capacity of not less than 90 tonnes and a reach of more than 3.5m	10%

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 000/000/000/000.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Malta

Import licensing control. The Malta *Government Gazette*, 5 March 1976, announced that with immediate effect, the importation of the following goods will require a specific import licence.

Mist-nets for the trapping of birds
Toothpaste
Amendments are made to the item 'footwear' already included in the list under import licensing control, it now reads as follows:
Footwear, excluding sports footwear and slippers

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473.

Portugal

Turnover tax. Portugal's Decree-law 95/76 of 30 January 1976 has introduced revised rates of turnover tax taking effect from 19 January 1976. The standard rate of tax has been increased to 10 per cent. Luxury and non-essential items will be taxed at 20 per cent, 30 per cent or 40 per cent. Most foodstuffs and essential items are exempt.

In addition, the specific taxes on beer and alcoholic beverages have also been increased as follows:

Beer: a specific tax of 6.00 Esc. per litre

Beer concentrates: a specific tax of 60.00 Esc. per litre

Liqueurs and vermouths: will be taxed at 50 per cent

Other spirituous beverages where non-wine based ethyl alcohol has been used in the preparation will be taxed at 80 per cent.

Other beverages and juices will be subject to a tax of up to 6.00 Esc. per litre. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

Greece

Steel bars: duty increases. From 2 February 1976 Greek import duty on steel angles of dimensions 20 × 20 × 2mm to 80 × 80 × 10mm falling within tariff heading 73.11 A1bI has been increased to 18 per cent *ad valorem*, the minimum duty being Dr0.8 /kg. The increase does not apply to other items under the 73.11 A1bI tariff heading. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 439.

Israel

Import duty amendments. The Israel authorities have issued amendments to the rate of import duty affecting certain statistical sub-divisions falling within the following BN numbers.

39.07	48.01	74.07	74.08	76.06	76.07	83.08	84.11	84.53	84.63
84.65	85.01	85.17	85.22	85.23	85.28	90.02	90.07	90.13	90.29

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/401.

Kenya

Exchange control amendments. The Central Bank of Kenya issued an amendment to the Exchange Control Regulations on 27 November 1975 raising the invoice value of goods exempt from import licence to K Sh4,000. The previous figure was K Sh2,000. In addition, payment for single import transactions relating to an open general licence other than Schedule IV imports with an invoice value not exceeding K Sh4,000, may be authorised upon production of evidence of importation. The purpose of these amendments is mainly to facilitate the importation of spare parts when urgently required. Further information from OTAR ext. 472/471/473/462.

South Africa

Tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 8/76, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 12 March 1976, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1 Magnetic tape for sound or similar recording classifiable under tariff subheading 92.12.40.10, and
2 Ammonia classifiable under tariff heading 28.16.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 27 February 1976:

R304 BN 85.01. The effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on electric motors fitted with valve actuators is reduced from various rates of duty to 5% (General) and free (Preferential).

DRAWBACKS AND REFUNDS OF CUSTOMS DUTY
R305 Item 511.16. BN 56.05. Provision is made for a drawback of the full duty on yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) used in the weaving of Jacquard figured fabrics for export.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Singapore

Motor cycles: import duty. The Singapore Registrar of Imports and Exports has issued I & E Notice 1/76 which announced that motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an ordinary motor, with or without side cars (BTN 87.09 100) had been made subject to a full and preferential duty of 15 per cent. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 401/468/469.

Indonesia

Diesel engines: import duty changes. The Indonesian Minister of Finance has announced (effective from 1 November 1975) 50 per cent exemptions on import duty on diesel engines in CKD (completely knocked down) condition for stationary engines (84.06.72), so that the duty becomes 15 per cent. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

Vinyl chloride monomer: import duty changes. The Indonesian Minister of Finance has announced with effect from 1 January 1976

partial exemption from import duty on vinyl chloride monomer, tariff no. 29.02.90. The import duty is now 5 per cent. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 468/469/401.

South Korea

Ban on cargo vessels. The South Korean Ministry of Transportation has imposed a ban on the importation of:

a Ships of less than 3,000 tons
b Ships of less than 3,000 tons operating on a bare boat charter basis.

The ban will be effective until June 1976 and applies to vessels to be used on the Korea-Japan route. No further details available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/7062.

Australia

Dyeline Base Paper (By-Law): Industries Assistance Commission report. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 16 January 1975, reported a reference to the Industries Assistance Commission on dyeline base paper (tariff item 48.01.22). The Commission has now completed its inquiry and the Government has accepted their recommendations that, while the local product is a suitable equivalent to imported dyeline base paper and the local mill has the capacity to supply the Australian requirements, owing to a shortfall situation which existed throughout most of 1974 and 1975, a by-law admission be accorded to imports of dyeline base paper, provided they were cleared for home consumption from 8 March 1974 up to and including 31 March 1975, or if in transit on 31 March 1975, were cleared for home consumption on importation. Interested parties, if they have not already done so, should lodge by-law applications with the By-Law Branch of the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, Canberra, for any importations which qualify for concessional entry. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 468/469/401.

Hong Kong

Hydrocarbon oils: duty changes. By order of the Hong Kong Government, from 4.00 p.m. on 25 February 1976, duty is payable on hydrocarbon oils at the following rates per gallon:

a Light oils:
Motor spirit and aircraft spirit $2.20
b Heavy oils:
Diesel oil for road vehicles $1.60

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Japan

Patent and trade mark laws: amendments. Japan has made some amendments to her patent and trade mark laws with effect from 1 January 1976. There are three important changes. Under the patent law chemical substances, medicines and foods are now patentable and a multiple claims system has been introduced to bring the law into line with the provisions of the Patent Co-operation Treaty to which Japan is a signatory. The trade mark law has been amended to require evidence on application for renewal of a trade mark that the mark has been in use in the three years period prior to such application. Copies of the Japanese patent and trade mark laws revised up to date are available for consultation in the Chancery House Annex of the Science Reference Library (Holborn Branch), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

Gas heating appliances: safety regulations. New safety regulations have been issued by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry relating to instantaneous gas water heaters, bath heaters and stoves (see *Trade and Industry*, 19 December 1975). These regulations will come into effect on 1 January 1977. A copy of the Japanese text is available on loan to British exporters. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/1062.

United States

Generalised System of Preferences. The US *Federal Register*, 27 February 1976, published details of an Executive Order amending in certain respects the original designation of eligible articles in the Generalised System of Preferences announced earlier this year. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 456/457/7312.

Motor vehicles: bumper standard and theft protection. The US *Federal Register*, 4 March 1976, published regulations establishing a new Bumper Standard to replace Standard 215 Exterior Protection. The effective date of the new standard is 1 September 1978, but a vehicle may be manufactured to conform to this Standard before this date. Comments on this proposal before 19 April 1976. Also

On the first stage of its 12,000 miles journey to Australia, a 170-ton utility boiler steam drum leaves the Derby works of Clarke Chapman's International Combustion Division. The 73 ft-long steam drum has been manufactured by International Combustion for the Newport Power Station under construction in the State of Victoria, Australia.

proposed is an upgrading of Standard 114 Theft Protection, to become effective September 1979. Comments (10 copies) on this by 2 June 1976. Copies of the text are available to British exporters from OTAR ext. 456/457/7312.

Argentina

Statistical fee. Argentine decree 4215/75 of 30 December 1975 increases to 3 per cent the Statistical Fee levied on the cif value of imported goods. The increased rate, which came into effect on 1 January 1976, is payable on dutiable and duty-free goods. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Colombia

Duty amendments. Colombian Decrees 2,230 of 21 October, 2,677 of 5 December, 2,812 of 19 December of 1975 and 199 of 3 February 1976 have altered the duties on a wide range of products.

Parts of or all of the following headings contain duty *increases:*

01.02	01.04	01.06	03.01	04.02	04.05	07.01	10.02	10.03	10.04
10.05	10.06	10.07	12.01	12.03	15.07	15.11	19.02		
20.07	22.05	22.08	22.09	25.19	25.20	25.22	27.07	29.14	29.15
29.18	29.23	29.27	29.42	30.01	30.04	30.05	32.03	32.04	32.08
32.09	33.01	34.02	34.03	35.03	35.05	35.06	36.02	36.03	36.04
36.05	38.12	38.13	38.14	38.19					
40.05	40.06	40.13	42.04	42.06	44.15	45.04	48.01	48.04	48.06
48.09	48.11	48.14	48.16	48.17	48.18	48.19	48.21	49.08	51.02
51.04	53.01	53.13	54.03	55.05	55.07	55.08	56.03	56.04	56.06
58.07	59.04	59.07	59.08	59.11	59.13	59.14	59.17		
60.01	62.05	68.12	68.13	Chapter 69		70.04	70.05	70.06	70.07
70.08	70.09	70.13	70.14	70.15	70.20	70.21	71.11	73.19	73.20
73.21	73.25	73.26	73.28	73.34	73.36	73.37	74.02	74.08	74.14
74.15	74.18	76.02	76.06	76.07	76.15	76.16	78.02	78.03	78.04
78.06	79.02	79.03	79.06						
80.01	80.02	80.05	80.06	82.01	82.03	82.05	82.06	82.08	82.09
82.11	82.14	82.15	83.01	83.03	83.04	83.05	83.06	83.09	83.11
83.12	83.13	83.14	83.15	84.01	84.08	84.15	84.17	84.18	84.20
84.21	84.22	84.24	84.25	84.27	84.28	84.34	84.39	84.40	84.45
84.47	84.56	84.61	84.65						
85.01	85.05	85.10	85.11	85.12	85.17	85.19	85.20	85.21	85.22
85.25	85.27	86.08	86.10	87.10	87.14	90.03	90.19	90.23	90.26
94.02	98.02	98.03	98.05						

Parts of or all of the following headings contain duty *reductions:*

07.05	13.03	19.06	24.02	27.10	27.11	27.13	29.22	29.35	30.03
38.07	38.11	44.09	49.01	49.02	49.07	49.09	49.10	51.03	53.08
53.09	53.10	54.01	55.06	56.02	68.14	71.14	84.13	84.48	87.12
90.07	97.06	98.13							

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Parts of or all of the following headings contain both duty *increases and reductions:*

15.04	39.02	49.11	68.06	84.10	84.11	84.29	84.30	85.03	86.05
86.07	86.09	92.12							

Additions to the free import licence list. Colombian Resolutions 46 of 7 October 1975 and 4 of 20 January 1976 adds the following goods to the free import licence list:

07.05.89.03	69.01.00.00	69.03.89.00	69.04.00.00	69.05.00.00	69.06.00.00
69.07.00.00	69.08.00.00	69.09.00.00	69.11.00.00	69.13.01.00	69.13.02.00
69.14.00.01	69.14.00.09				

Prior import deposit abolished. Colombian Monetary Board Resolution 6 of 30 January 1976 abolishes the local currency deposit and the appropriate regulations required for obtaining exchange licences needed for the payment of imports. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

United Kingdom Mineral Statistics 1975

This review of all mineral statistics relating to the United Kingdom, is the third in a series produced annually by the Institute of Geological Sciences. It is an attempt to encompass in one source all the statistical information on production, trade and consumption of minerals and their derivatives collected by various government departments, and industrial and trade organisations. Data for England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and individual counties are featured, and the statistics – in metric units throughout – are illustrated by numerous diagrams.

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries inc. shipping	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,472	9,380	2,130	2,090							
Series in						£ million				£ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	450	325	68	−30	735	−25	760
1971	102	103	102	93	104	70	−148	52	−10	1,058	280	778
1972	104	109	104	82	117	−5	−175	48	−11	131	−702	833
1973	110	114	107	88	125	960	396	102	334	−842	−2,332	1,490
1974	110	114	105	98	113	553	666	81	−68	−3,650	−5,264	1.614
1975		113 p		84 p	98 p		−337 p	−83 p	6 p	−1,702	−3,200	1,498
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	109	86	130	353	166	37	51	−130	−343	213
2nd qtr.	109	113	104	83	118	274	88	3	185	−83	−414	331
3rd qtr.	110	115	107	92	120	155	46	29	47	−256	−625	369
4th qtr	109	115	107	89	132	178	96	32	51	−373	−950	577
1974 1st qtr	106	113	108	97	112	−174	−31	18	−59	−855	−1,297	442
2nd qtr.	110	112	100	96	110	274	191	43	27	−969	−1,366	397
3rd qtr.	112	114	103	97	119	359	368	3	−14	−861	−1,253	392
4th qtr.	111	115	107	101	113	94	139	17	−22	−965	−1,348	383
1975 1st qtr.	110	116	105	93	102	−171	−4	−31	−57	−435	−850	415
2nd qtr.	107	114	103	87	100	−288	−112	−54	−52	−336	−681	345
3rd qtr	107	112	107	82	102	−157	−204	−29	60	−625	−986	361
4th qtr.		112 p		78 p	89 p		−18 p	32 p	55 p	−306	−683	377
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−3.0	−2.2	−1.2	−10.8	−5.7							
on a year earlier	−3.6	−2.1	+3.5	−19.7	−17.9							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs (NOT seasonally adjusted)					Labour (UK)			Trade	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales*	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages									On a balance of payments basis	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan. 1974		1970	1970	July 1972					
£m in base year			15,895											
Series in				thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million at current prices	
1971	100.4	99 6	100.0	108.5	153.4†	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	775.8	3.4	130.9	8,810	8,530
1972	102.6	102.4	105.8	138.6	164.3†	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	855.0	3.7	147.3	9,141	9,843
1973	110.2	110.9	110.7	137.1	179.4†	9.2	144.5	123.2	115.6	611.0	2.6	307.0	11,772	14,104
1974	106.1	107.8	109.9	102 8	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.7	600.3●	2.6●	301.6●	15.895	21,159
1975	100.9	101.4	107.9	97.2	134.8	24.2	235.3 p	188.7 p	179.8	929.0	4.0	148.2●	18,772	21,972
1974 1st qtr.	104.3	106.6	109.6	102	101.4	12.9	212.5	138.3	125.0	572.9	2.5	288.6	3,481	4,778
2nd qtr.	107.6	109.3	107.8	105	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.3	579.4	2.5	314.5	4,007	5,373
3rd qtr.	107.9	109.6	111.2	107	110.2	17.0	212.9	156.1	144.0	621.2	2.7	310.3	4,222	5,475
4th qtr.	104.7	105.6	111.3	97	115.1	18.2	222.1	164.9	153.5	..	..	..	4,185	5,533
1975 1st qtr.	104 6	106.1	111.3	108	122.0	20.3	220.9	176.0	163.6	733.3	3.1	..	4.532	5,382
2nd qtr.	99.8	100.0	108.9	94	133.6	24.3	225.6	186.3	176.3	849.7	3.6	159.9	4,479	5,160
3rd qtr.	99.5	99.9	105 5	103	139.4	26.6	239.3	193.4	185.4	1008.5	4.3	135.3	4,635	5,621
4th qtr.	99.8	99.8	105.8	85	144.2	25.3	255.4 p	199.1 p	193.7	1125.7	4.8	119.4	5,126	5,809
1975 Jan.	105.5	107.8	112.8	117	119.9	19.9	222.1	173.0	159.8	709.0 e	3.0 e	..	1,509	1,914
Feb.	105.0	106.7	111.6	109	121.9	19.9	218.8	175.9	162.0	736.7	3.2	196.3	1,481	1,813
Mar.	103.4	103.7	109.5	97	124.3	21.2	221.9	179.2	169.0	754.1	3.2	189.7	1,542	1,655
Apr.	101.1	101.4	120.0	95	129.1	21 7	222.9	182.5	170.1	794.3	3.4	176.6	1,379	1,729
May	99.1	99.1	103.7	95	134.5	25.0	226.2	187.3	176.4	853.5	3.7	158.6	1,611	1,693
June	99.1	99.4	104.1	91	137.1	26 1	227.7	189.0	182.6	901.4	3.9	144.4	1,489	1,738
July	100.1	100.5	105.4	91	138.5	26.3	233.2	191.7	184.8	976.5	4.2	131.7	1,567	1,943
Aug.	98.5	98.8	104.8	98	139.3	26.9	241.4	193.5	185.5	1008.8	4.3	136.7	1,486	1,886
Sept.	100.0	100.3	106.1	120	140.5	26.6	243.2	194.9	186.0	1040.1	4.5	137.4	1,582	1,792
Oct.	100.2	100.5	104.8	85	142.5	25.9	252.3	197.0	187.4	1088.5	4.7	126.2	1,728	1,945
Nov.	100.2	100 5	105.2	81	144.2	25.2	256.7	198.9	195.6	1125.3	4.8	117.3	1,637	1,918
Dec.	98.8	98.5	107.0	87	146.0	24.9	259.0	201.5	198.2	1163.2	5.0	114.8	1,761	1,946
1976 Jan.	99.7	100.5	109.8	115	147.9	23.4	260.9 p	204.9 p	201.6 p	1210.5	5.2††	111.1††	1,778	1,951
Feb.			107½	102 p			263.0 p	206.9 p		1232.5 p	5.3††	113.5 p††	1,756 p	2,005 p
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	—	—	+2.5	+5.6	+3.7		+4.1	+3.8	+6.5	..		..	+7	+4½
on a year earlier	−4.8	−5.9	−3.4	−6.6	+24.5		+18.0	+18.7	+26.2	..		..	+20	+6½

p Provisional * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100 .. not available
● Average of 11 months e Figure is estimate
†† January and February 1976 labour figures are adjusted on 1975 data: figures for earlier periods on the same basis will be published on 1 April.

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Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
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r revised
* five week period
e fifty-three week period

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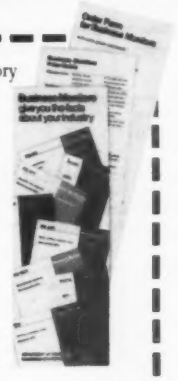

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GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for February

In February 1976 the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £129 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £249 million, seasonally adjusted, made up of a deficit of £348 million in trade in oil (that is, petroleum and petroleum products – for details see Table 12) and a surplus of £99 million in trade in non-oil goods. The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £120 million.

In the three months December 1975 to February 1976 the current account deficit totalled £241 million compared with £335 million in the previous three months.

£ million seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible balance: trade in goods			Invisible balance:
		Petroleum and petroleum products	Other goods	Total	Services and other current transactions
1975	−1,702	−3,114	−86	−3,200	+1,498
1975 1st quarter	−435	−766	−84	−850	+415
2nd quarter	−336	−689	+8	−681	+345
3rd quarter	−625	−795	−191	−986	+361
4th quarter	−306	−864	+181	−683	+377
1975 September	−89	−265	+55	−210	+121 (b)
October	−92	−278	+61	−217	+125 (b)
November	−155	−272	−9	−281	+126 (b)
1975 December	−59	−314	+129	−185	+126 (b)
1976 January	−53	−352	+179	−173	+120 (a)
February	−129	−348	+99	−249	+120 (a)
1975 Sept.-Nov.	−335	−814	+107	−707	+372
Dec.-Feb. 1976	−241	−1,014	+407	−607	+366

(a) These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

(b) One-third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

TABLE 1 Visible trade on balance of payments basis

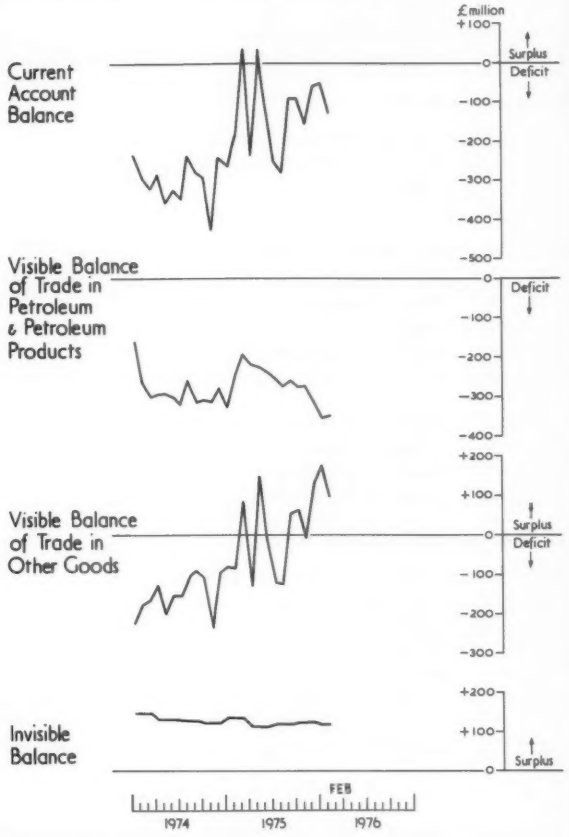
Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

	Exports (fob) r	Imports (fob) r	Visible balance r
1974	15,895	21,159	−5,264
1975	18,772	21,972	−3,200
1974 1st quarter	3,481	4,778	−1,297
2nd quarter	4,007	5,373	−1,366
3rd quarter	4,222	5,475	−1,253
4th quarter	4,185	5,533	−1,348
1975 1st quarter	4,532	5,382	−850
2nd quarter	4,479	5,160	−681
3rd quarter	4,635	5,621	−986
4th quarter	5,126	5,809	−683
1975 September	1,582	1,792	−210
October	1,728	1,945	−217
November	1,637	1,918	−281
1975 December	1,761	1,946	−185
1976 January	1,778	1,951	−173
February p	1,756	2,005	−249
1975 Sep.-Nov.	4,948	5,655	−707
Dec.-Feb. 1976 p	5,295	5,902	−607
Percentage change*	+7	+4½	

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

* Percentage change: latest three months on previous three months.

Analysis of the current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments



United Kingdom trade

on a balance of payments basis

seasonally adjusted (except Unit Value Index)

Value: £million fob

Indices 1970 = 100

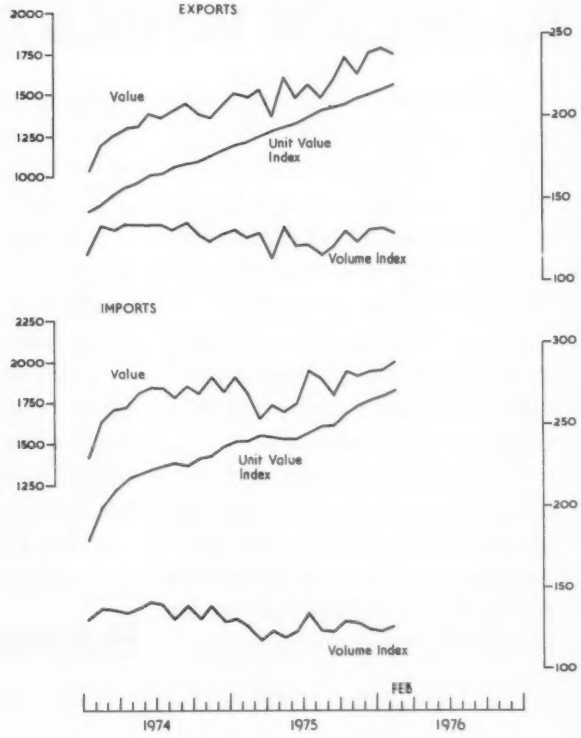


TABLE 2 Invisible trade ¶

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

	Credits	Debits	Invisible balance
1974	10,018	8,404	+1,614
1975	11,155	9,657	+1,498
1974 1st quarter	2,453	2,011	+442
2nd quarter	2,461	2,064	+397
3rd quarter	2,465	2,073	+392
4th quarter	2,639	2,256	+383
1975 1st quarter	2,695	2,280	+415
2nd quarter	2,750	2,405	+345
3rd quarter	2,798	2,437	+361
4th quarter	2,912	2,535	+377
1976 January			+120
February			+120

¶ See Note 1 (g).
* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

TABLE 3 Export and import unit value and volume index numbers on a balance of payments basis

Indices 1970 = 100

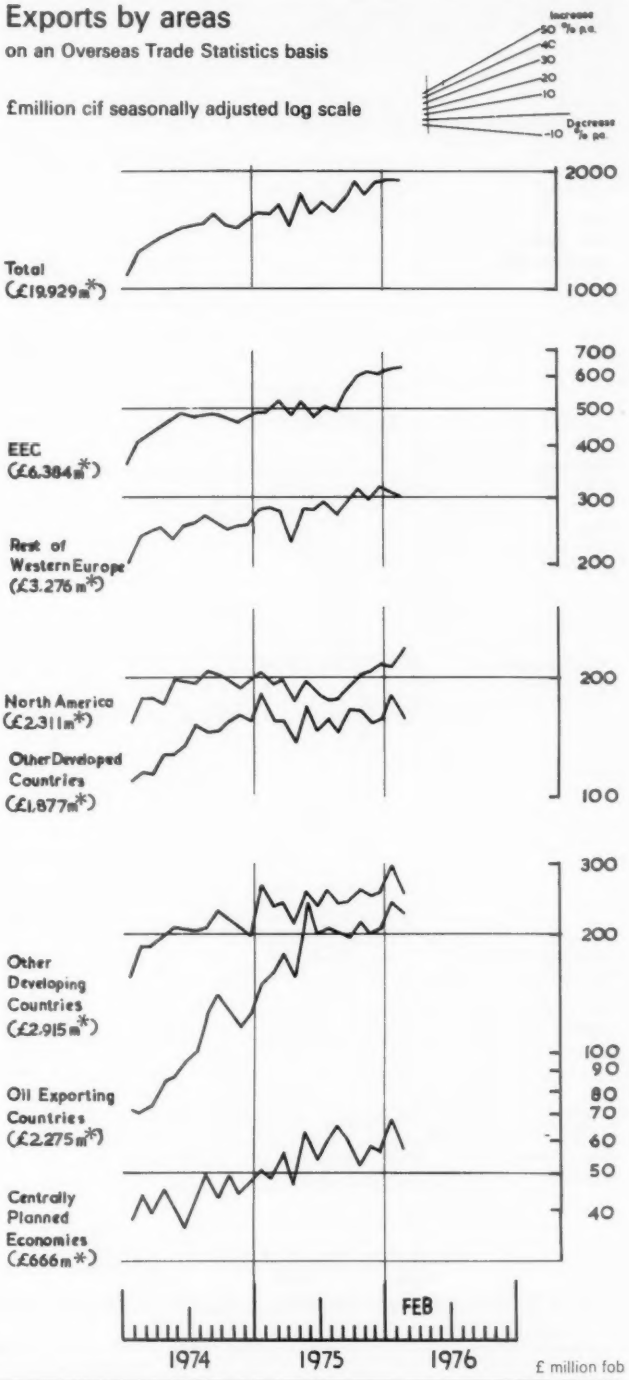
	Unit values (not seasonally adjusted) r			Volume (seasonally adjusted) r	
	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade†	Exports	Imports
1974	162.7	218.0	74.6	130.1	135.2
1975	198.5	245.7	80.8	124.9	125.6
1974 1st quarter	147.2	194.9	75.5	126.7	133.9
2nd quarter	159.9	218.7	73.1	134.0	137.5
3rd quarter	168.1	224.5	74.9	133.4	136.4
4th quarter	175.8	231.7	75.9	126.5	133.0
1975 1st quarter	184.9	240.5	76.9	128.9	125.4
2nd quarter	193.4	241.1	80.2	122.6	122.2
3rd quarter	202.4	247.1	81.9	120.0	127.4
4th quarter	210.1	260.4	80.7	128.3	127.2
1975 September	204.9	249.6	82.1	121.9	123.1
October	207.2	255.8	81.0	130.5	128.9
November	210.5	260.5	80.8	123.4	128.0
December	212.6	264.8	80.3	130.9	124.7
1976 January	215.6	266.3	81.0	131.9	124.7
February p	218.9	269.2	81.3	128.8	125.7
1975 Sep.-Nov.	207.5	255.3	81.3	125.3	126.7
Dec.-Feb. 1976 p	215.7	266.8	80.9	130.5	125.0
Percentage change	+4	+4½	−½	+4	−1½

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates.
. Revised estimates.

Exports by areas

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£million cif seasonally adjusted log scale



£ million fob

TABLE 4 Exports: areas¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

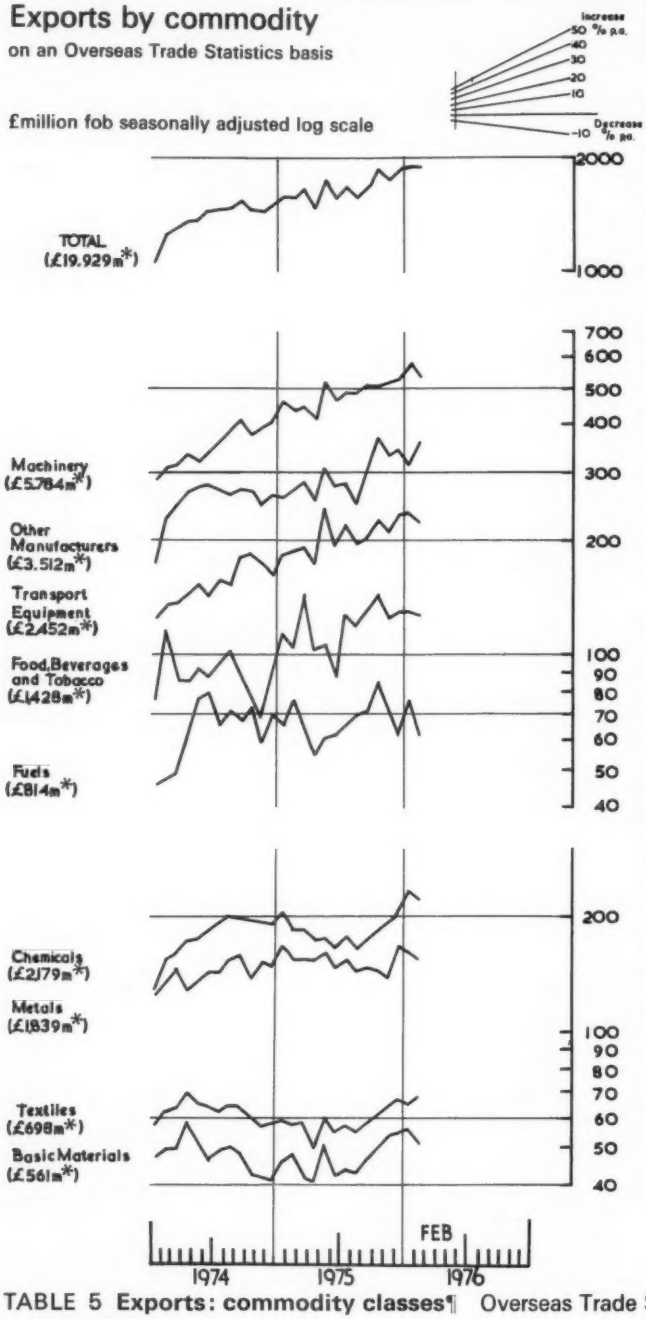
Seasonally adjusted values

		Developed countries				Developing countries		
	Total	EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Oil exporting countries	Other	Centrally planned economies
1975	19,929	6,419	3,372	2,332	1,879	2,278	2,923	666
1975 1st quarter	4,781	1,514	827	603	491	484	733	153
2nd quarter	4,744	1,494	782	553	451	585	699	163
3rd quarter	4,940	1,560	847	544	465	596	732	183
4th quarter	5,464	1,851	915	632	472	614	759	167
1975 December	1,854	618	314	216	158	206	254	56
1976 January r	1,881	626	307	216	177	239	294	67
February p	1,878	633	301	238	158	224	252	57
1975 Sep.-Nov.	5,296	1,790	890	604	479	600	745	170
Dec.-Feb. 1976 p	5,613	1,876	921	670	494	669	800	180
Percentage change	+6	+5	+3½	+11	+3	+11	+7½	+5½

¶ See Note 1 (b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

Exports by commodity

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis



VISIBLE TRADE

(a) Summary (Figures on a Balance of Payment Basis) (see Tables 1 and 3)

In February, there was a deficit on visible trade of £249 million, seasonally adjusted; the value of exports was £1,756 million and the value of imports £2,005 million. The deficit was £76 million more than in January, because of a small fall of £22 million in the value of exports and a rise of £54 million in imports. In terms of volume, exports fell by 2½ per cent while imports rose by 1 per cent. The terms of trade index increased by ½ per cent, the result of a 1½ per cent rise in the export unit value index and a 1 per cent rise in the import unit value index.

In the three months ended February, the deficit on visible trade was £607 million compared with £707 million in the previous three months. The surplus on non-oil trade increased by £300 million, to reach £407 million in the latest three months, whereas the oil trade deficit rose by £200 million to £1,014 million, as a result of an increased volume of imported crude oil, higher producer prices and the depreciation of sterling.

Exports were valued at £5,295 million in December/February, 7 per cent higher than in the previous three months while imports, at £5,902 million, were 4½ per cent higher. The volume of exports increased by 4 per cent while the volume of imports fell by 1½ per cent; there was, however, a reduction of ½ per cent in the terms of trade index as import prices rose slightly faster than export prices.

(b) Exports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

(i) Area analysis (see table 4). The value of exports to the developed countries in aggregate was 5 per cent higher in the three months ended February 1976 than in the preceding three months. North America was the most buoyant market with exports rising by 11 per cent. The value of goods despatched to the EEC increased by 5 per cent and shipments to the rest of Western Europe were 3½ per cent higher. Deliveries to the other developed countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan taken together) increased by 3 per cent. Exports to the developing countries in aggregate were 9 per cent higher. Within this group, shipments to the oil exporting countries grew by 11 per cent and exports to the other developing countries increased by 7½ per cent. The value of exports to the centrally planned economies rose by 5½ per cent.

(ii) Commodity analysis (see Tables 5, 6 and 7). In the three months to February 1976 the value of exports of manufactured goods was 7½ per cent higher than in the previous three months, with volume and prices contributing broadly equally. Within this broad category the value of exports of machinery rose by 7 per cent, mainly the result of higher prices, while the value of road motor vehicles and other transport equipment despatched rose by 8 per cent with rises in both volume and prices. Shipments of semi-manufactures continued to rise substantially. The value of exports of chemicals, metals and metal manufactures, and textiles rose by 17 per cent, 13 per cent and 10 per cent respectively mainly due to increased

TABLE 5 Exports: commodity classes¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment*	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1975	19,929	1,428	561	814	16,464	8,236	5,784	1,737	715	2,179	1,839	698	3,512	662
1975 1st quarter r	4,781	364	136	210	3,905	1,904	1,343	411	149	572	478	174	805	157
2nd quarter r	4,744	295	135	178	3,963	2,012	1,391	418	191	512	462	163	837	157
3rd quarter r	4,940	373	134	207	4,079	2,112	1,486	451	165	516	447	170	825	169
4th quarter r	5,464	396	156	219	4,518	2,208	1,564	456	210	579	451	190	1,045	179
December r	1,854	129	54	62	1,564	753	535	155	77	200	168	67	345	51
1976 January r	1,881	129	56	75	1,556	816	575	165	70	232	163	65	312	62
February p	1,878	126	52	62	1,570	767	539	168	54	221	155	68	357	69
1975 Sep.-Nov.	5,296	395	149	227	4,363	2,176	1,541	449	188	556	431	182	998	180
Dec.-Feb. 1976 p	5,613	384	162	199	4,690	2,336	1,649	488	201	653	486	200	1,014	182
Percentage change	+6	−3	+9	−12	+7½	+7½	+7	+8½	+7	+17	+13	+10	+1½	+1½

* Not seasonally adjusted. ¶ See note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

volumes of deliveries. There was only a small rise of 1½ per cent in the value of exports of other manufactures, partly reflecting a reduction in exports of precious stones from their very high level towards the end of 1975. The value of shipments of non-manufactures fell by 3½ per cent over the period. An increase in exports of basic materials was more than offset by lower values, and volumes, of deliveries of food, beverages and tobacco, and fuels.

(c) Imports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

(i) Commodity analysis (see Tables 8, 10 and 11). Imports of food, beverages and tobacco were 8 per cent lower in December/February than in the previous three months, a lower volume of arrivals more than offsetting a small rise in price. The value of imported fuels and industrial materials increased by 15 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. The former rise was mainly due to higher prices whereas increased volume was the major contributor to the rise in imports of industrial materials. Within this broad group, arrivals of basic materials and chemicals increased sharply by value – 21 per cent and 11 per cent respectively – and in both cases greater volumes were mainly responsible. The value of imports of finished manufactures rose by 3 per cent. Within this group there was a 5 per cent fall in the value of machinery. This was more than accounted for by a reduction in imports of North Sea oil equipment. There were, however, increased imports of road motor vehicles and other transport equipment and of other finished manufactures, both of which rose by 11 per cent by value, mainly the result of a greater volume.

(ii) Area analysis (see Table 9). The value of imports from the developed countries in aggregate increased by 5 per cent in the three months ended February, compared with the previous three months. Within this broad grouping, imports from the EEC rose by 5 per cent, from the rest of Western Europe by 10 per cent and there was a rise of 5½ per cent in arrivals from North America. In contrast, there was a fall of 6 per cent in imports from the other developed countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan) in aggregate. Among the developing countries, imports from the oil exporting countries increased by 16 per cent and there was a rise of 12 per cent in arrivals from the other developing group of countries in aggregate. Imports from the centrally planned economies increased by 26 per cent.

INVISIBLE TRADE (see Table 2)

The balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £120 million, with monthly credits and debits of the order of £950 million and £850 million respectively.

TABLE 6 Exports: volume indices Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

					Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment						
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
Weights	1,000	64	34	26	844	410	276	134	97	119	49	169
1975	129.8	155	107	93	130	133	136	128	142	102	105	145
1975 1st quarter r	133.4	168	105	105	133	135	137	130	153	114	103	146
2nd quarter r	127.2	133	103	87	129	133	134	130	135	103	100	143
3rd quarter r	125.1	149	104	91	127	133	138	123	136	97	103	131
4th quarter r	133.7	170	118	90	133	131	134	130	145	93	113	160
1975 December r	134.9	164	122	76	136	133	136	134	148	102	118	156
1976 January p	136.5	163	122	87	137	143	146	134	178	104	115	143
February p	134.7	157	115	73	136	132	135	124	161	97	117	164
1975 Sep.-Nov.	131.1	169	113	94	131	132	136	126	141	91	110	154
Dec.-Feb. 1976 p	135.4	161	120	78	137	136	139	131	162	101	116	154
Percentage change	+3½	−4½	+6	−17	+4	+3	+2½	+4	+15	+12	+6½	+½

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

TABLE 7 Exports: unit value indices Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

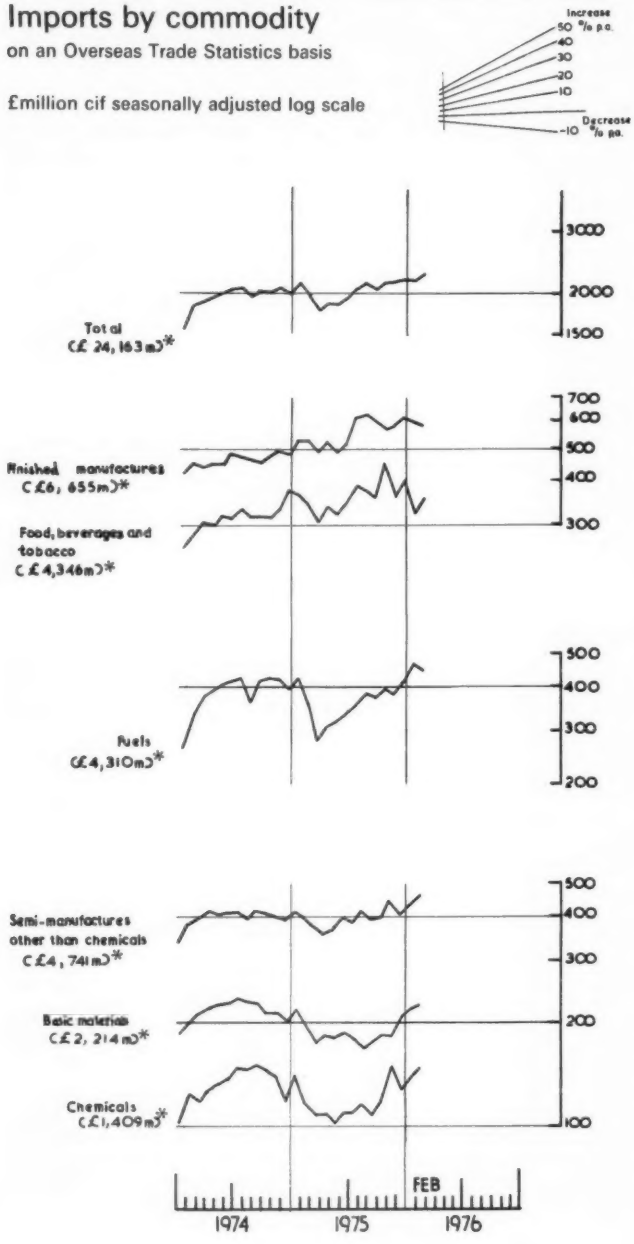
					Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment						
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
1975	198.3	178	198	439	193	196	200	189	209	194	177	180
1975 1st quarter	184.9	166	192	416	179	179	182	172	200	184	178	163
2nd quarter	193.4	176	199	421	188	190	192	185	209	189	177	172
3rd quarter	202.0	183	200	442	197	201	202	201	209	195	177	185
4th quarter	210.1	187	202	474	205	213	217	203	211	202	180	192
December r	212.5	187	201	485	207	216	221	206	213	203	181	194
1976 January r	215.4	185	204	494	210	219	225	207	215	206	182	197
February p	218.8	195	211	492	214	224	231	209	220	204	186	200
1975 Sep.-Nov.	207.6	186	203	464	202	209	212	202	210	200	179	190
Dec.-Feb. 1976 p	215.6	189	206	491	210	220	226	208	216	205	183	197
Percentage change	+4	+2	+1½	+5½	+4	+5½	+6½	+3	+3	+2½	+2½	+3½

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

Imports by commodity

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£million cif seasonally adjusted log scale



NOTES

1(a) Trade figures on a Balance of Payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a Balance of Payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in Table 13 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special Exim Bank credit (the values involved are now small). All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual '*Pink Book*' *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1964-74* (Table 4 and pages 64-67) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 4 November 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b). The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports (Table 1) and the monthly figures of trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 12). They are not estimated for the area and other commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 4 to 11 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis. Whereas comment on total trade and trade in petroleum and petroleum products relates to figures for exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and other commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 4 to 11. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

TABLE 8 Imports: commodity classes¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif

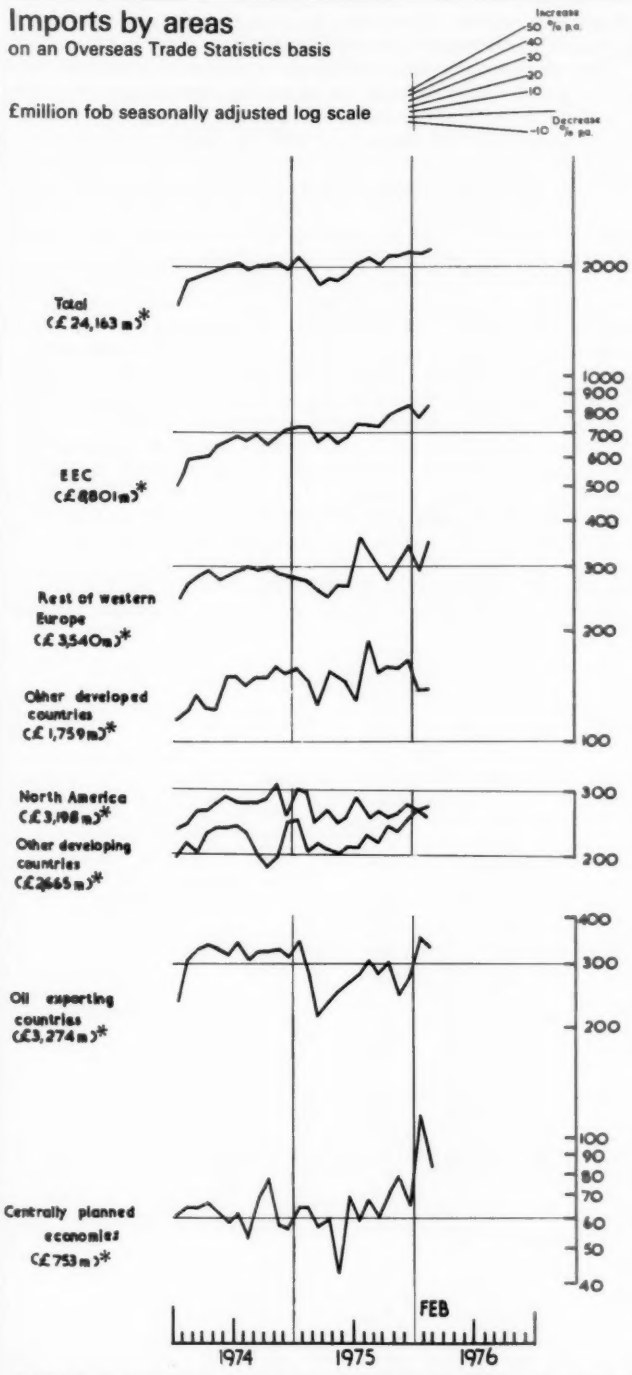
				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures						
									Machinery and transport equipment					
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment*	Other	Miscellaneous
1975	24,163	4,346	4,310	8,364	2,214	1,409	4,741	6,655	4,782	3,603	883	297	1,872	489
1975 1st quarter	5,879	1,013	1,055	2,129	582	364	1,182	1,538	1,094	792	195	96	444	153
2nd quarter	5,632	1,004	955	1,991	545	320	1,126	1,524	1,079	800	224	71	445	125
3rd quarter	6,191	1,119	1,110	2,041	519	331	1,191	1,836	1,364	1,056	229	70	472	105
4th quarter	6,462	1,208	1,190	2,203	568	394	1,242	1,757	1,246	955	234	60	511	106
1975 December	2,195	399	411	739	207	129	403	608	430	326	85	17	178	34
1976 January r	2,184	325	465	785	219	137	430	599	411	292	89	22	188	31
February p	2,254	352	447	831	222	148	461	590	411	299	88	23	179	33
1975 Sep.-Nov.	6,287	1,167	1,153	2,137	535	372	1,230	1,747	1,256	964	223	68	491	105
Dec.-Feb. 1976	6,633	1,076	1,323	2,355	647	414	1,293	1,798	1,253	917	262	62	545	98
Percentage change	+5½	−8	+15	+10	+21	+11	+5	+3	—	−5	+18	−9	+11	−7

* Not seasonally adjusted. ¶See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

Imports by areas

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£million fob seasonally adjusted log scale



1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flows of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The present system for the documentation of exports aimed at securing their full recording was introduced in October 1971; the system, and the methods used to monitor the accuracy of the resulting figures, were described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 15 February 1973.

Regular assessments of the quality of recording indicated that, from the beginning of 1972 until late 1973 there was no need to make adjustments to the export figures for a shortfall in documentation. Some errors in recording remained, whereby either the need to submit a document was overlooked or, on the other hand, two documents might be submitted for the same goods. The amount of these errors had been substantially reduced, and they more or less balanced out, leaving the total recorded figure of exports in each month virtually correct.

From the autumn of 1973 until the end of 1974, however, there was evidence of a slight deterioration causing a small net amount of under-recording of about half of one per cent. In view of this evidence an adjustment, varying between £6 million and £8 million, was made for each month between October 1973 and December 1974, with smaller notional amounts in July to September 1973.

The monthly monitoring and follow-up process takes some time to carry out, so that the evidence becomes available several months in arrear. The evidence now available for 1975 shows a distinct and sustained improvement so that the amount of net under-recording is again negligible. As a result it is no longer necessary to make any adjustment for net under-recording to the monthly export figures from January 1975 onwards.

Regular monitoring of the quality of recording will continue.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain Customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

1(g) Invisible trade (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including sea and air transport, travel, and insurance, banking and other financial transactions; overseas

TABLE 9 Imports: areas¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million cif

	Total	Developed countries				Developing countries		Centrally planned economies
		EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Oil exporting countries	Other	
1975	24,163	8,805	3,566	3,208	1,855	3,274	2,666	753
1975 1st quarter	5,879	2,125	825	849	432	834	669	184
2nd quarter	5,632	2,043	787	768	456	751	620	170
3rd quarter	6,191	2,215	1,013	802	476	864	652	186
4th quarter	6,462	2,423	941	789	491	825	724	213
1975 December	2,195	830	343	276	168	279	251	65
1976 January r	2,184	777	297	265	140	352	269	114
February p	2,254	831	354	277	141	331	255	83
1975 Sep.-Nov.	6,287	2,326	908	775	478	827	690	209
Dec.-Feb. 1976	6,633	2,439	994	818	449	962	775	262
Percentage change	+5½	+5	+10	+5½	−6	+16	+12	+26

¶ See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers. The monthly figures are inevitably less precise than those for visible trade for several reasons: the data are not available on a monthly basis (some are reported quarterly, others less frequently) and the figures are, therefore, essentially projections based on past trends though subject to modification for special factors (eg timing of quarterly EEC contributions and receipts) which affect the trend; revisions, affecting particularly gross credits and debits, but often the balance as well, are more frequent; and the gross figures themselves include a number of items which are appropriately recorded as the net profit or surplus arising on the transactions.

1(h) Trade in petroleum and petroleum products. Trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 12) accounts for almost all the trade in Fuels, Section 3 of SITC(R) which is included in Tables 5 and 8. Import figures are shown for crude oil and for the rest of the division which includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases, etc.).

The figures of value and tonnage of crude oil imports in Table 12 are based on reports to HM Customs and Excise and have been seasonally adjusted with the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the Fuels totals in Tables 5 and 8. These figures cannot be directly compared with the monthly import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy which are published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and the *Digest of Energy Statistics*, as the latter are based on reports received directly from the oil industry and are unadjusted. Over longer periods the differences between the two sources are largely resolved.

The average value of crude oil per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage and will reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due, for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

1(i) Unit value and volume indices. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of 26 May 1971. An article was published in *Trade and Industry* on 11 October 1973 introducing the series of import and export unit value and volume indices with 1970 = 100. The purpose of the index numbers is to measure the changes in price and volume of our imports and exports. Index numbers can be constructed in various ways, and the series used here are of the fixed base type. Thus, the unit value indices measure changes in 'price' of a fixed selection of trade headings (although in practice it is not specific prices which are measured but the average price of all the varying transactions taking place each month in the selected headings, reflecting different kinds of goods covered by each heading and different markets or sources of supply). Correspondingly, the volume indices measure, for the same selection of trade headings, what the change in the value of trade would be assuming no changes in the prices charged from those in the base year. Because the indices are base weighted, they do not take account

TABLE 10 Imports: volume indices
Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
Weights	1,000	227	105	427	151	60	216	229	166	133	33	63
1975	124.4	98	89	113	78	122	135	183	182	176	203	186
1975 1st quarter r	124.0	92	90	116	82	124	137	184	185	176	214	183
2nd quarter r	120.0	92	85	111	79	112	132	174	170	163	208	184
3rd quarter r	126.1	101	91	111	74	117	135	191	193	189	200	187
4th quarter r	127.6	107	90	116	78	133	138	182	179	177	190	188
1975 December r	127.7	105	89	116	85	130	133	187	184	179	199	195
1976 January	125.7	89	95	123	91	141	141	186	176	164	206	212
February p	128.4	93	93	128	91	146	150	180	174	163	216	195
1975 Sep.-Nov.	126.7	104	91	114	74	129	138	183	182	179	191	185
Dec.-Feb. 1976	127.3	96	92	122	89	139	141	184	178	169	207	201
Percentage change	+½	−8½	+1½	+7½	+20	+8	+2½	+½	−2½	−6	+8½	+8½

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

TABLE 11 Imports: unit value indices
Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
1975	235.9	219	535	199	215	229	180	188	183	181	194	200
1975 1st quarter	230.1	218	509	200	217	240	177	174	168	164	183	191
2nd quarter	231.9	219	506	198	213	236	177	186	181	179	191	197
3rd quarter	237.6	217	536	200	213	230	182	196	192	189	204	207
4th quarter	249.5	223	591	206	222	234	187	205	199	197	210	220
1976 December r	253.5	225	618	207	224	233	188	206	201	199	207	221
January r	255.4	224	633	207	224	235	188	206	200	197	212	220
February p	258.6	228	635	209	227	236	189	212	206	203	220	227
1975 Sep.-Nov.	245.2	221	569	204	219	233	186	202	197	194	209	216
Dec.-Feb. 1976 p	255.8	226	629	208	225	235	189	208	202	200	213	222
Percentage change	+4½	+2½	+10	+2	+3	+½	+1½	+3	+3	+3	+1½	+3

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

of the changes in the pattern of trade since the base year, and consequently their product does not precisely account for the change in the value of trade expressed as an index. In practice, though, since the composition of trade changes little between consecutive months, the product of the changes in the indices will often approximate to the change in the value of trade between one month and the next. A full methodological article about the 1970-based series of indices was published in the April 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*. Adjustments have been made to the import volume index to include North Sea oil production installations, however no changes have been made to the base-weighted unit value index.

1(j) Definition of areas. The areas used in Tables 4 and 9 of this article comprise of the following countries:

EEC – West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, Denmark and Irish Republic.
Rest of Western Europe – Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Austria, Andorra, Vatican City, Greece Turkey, Yugoslavia, Spain, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Continental Shelf (Foreign Part).
North America – USA, Canada, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, Greenland.
Other Developed Countries – Australia, New Zealand, Japan and South Africa.
Centrally Planned Economies – Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, China, North Korea, North Vietnam and Outer Mongolia.
Oil Exporting Countries – Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Bahrein, Brunei, Dubai, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sharjah etc., Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.
Other Developing Countries – All other countries.

1(k) Revisions to trade figures. As a result of later and more complete information the previously published figures of imports and exports on a balance of payments basis have been revised.

2. Overseas Trade Statistics

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for February with cumulative totals will be published on 25 March* and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 122 to 140 in the Monthly Digest for March†. due to be published in the second week of April.

* Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, published by HMSO, price £3.50 (Annual subscription £45.96).

† Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price £1.20 (Annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage £16.38).

TABLE 12 Trade in petroleum and petroleum products¶ On a Balance of Payments basis (Division 33 of SITC(R))

Seasonally adjusted

	Balance of Visible trade	Imports					Exports
		Total	Crude oil			Rest of Division 33	Total
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	million tons	Average value per ton £ fob	£ million fob	£ million fob
1974	−3,423	4,119	3,342	109.4	30.6	777	696
1975 r	−3,114	3,835	3,071	85.8	35.8	764	721
1974 1st quarter	−730	866	703	28.5	24.8	163	136
2nd quarter	−890	1,092	902	28.3	32.0	190	202
3rd quarter	−897	1,080	868	26.5	32.9	212	183
4th quarter	−906	1,081	869	26.1	33.4	212	175
1975 1st quarter	−766	943	753	22.1	34.2	190	177
2nd quarter	−689	843	698	20.7	33.7	145	154
3rd quarter	−795	985	806	22.7	35.6	179	190
4th quarter r	−864	1,064	814	20.3	40.2	250	200
1975 December r	−314	368	279	6.6	42.3	89	54
1976 January r	−352	421	341	7.9	43.1	80	69
February p	−348	403	330	7.6	43.2	73	55
1975 Sep.-Nov.	−814	1,025	804	21.1	38.1	221	211
Dec.-Feb. 1976 p	1,014	1,192	950	22.1	42.9	242	178
Percentage change		+16	+18	+4½	+13	+9½	−16

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates. ¶ See Note 1(h).

TABLE 13 Derivation of the visible trade figures on a balance of payments basis

£ million

	EXPORTS				IMPORTS				
	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted†			Recorded	Seasonally adjusted†			
	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (fob)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Balance of Payments basis (fob)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to BOP basis: Valuation adjustments	Adjustments to BOP basis: Coverage adjustments	Balance of Payments basis (fob)
1974 r	16,600	16,600	−705	15,895	23,283	23,283	−1,652	−472	21,159
1975 r	19,929	19,929	−1,156	18,772	24,163	24,163	−1,604	−587	21,972
1974 1st quarter r	3,617	3,637	−156	3,481	5,386	5,281	−418	−85	4,778
2nd quarter r	4,188	4,145	−138	4,007	6,014	5,949	−421	−154	5,373
3rd quarter r	4,258	4,430	−208	4,222	5,807	6,005	−415	−115	5,475
4th quarter r	4,536	4,388	−203	4,185	6,076	6,049	−398	−118	5,533
1975 1st quarter r	4,595	4,781	−249	4,532	5,882	5,879	−374	−122	5,382
2nd quarter r	4,943	4,744	−265	4,479	5,844	5,632	−385	−87	5,160
3rd quarter r	4,798	4,940	−305	4,635	6,010	6,191	−415	−155	5,621
4th quarter r	5,593	5,464	−337	5,126	6,427	6,462	−430	−222	5,809
1975 September r	1,623	1,686	−104	1,582	1,968	2,020	−142	−86	1,792
October r	2,001	1,860	−131	1,728	2,319	2,137	−149	−43	1,945
November r	1,694	1,751	−114	1,637	2,005	2,130	−136	−76	1,918
December r	1,898	1,854	−93	1,761	2,104	2,195	−145	−103	1,946
1976 January r	1,784	1,881	−103	1,778	2,140	2,184	−148	−85	1,951
February p	1,773	1,878	−122	1,756	2,137	2,254	−147	−102	2,005
1975 Sept.-Nov.	5,318	5,296	−348	4,948	6,292	6,287	−427	−205	5,655
Dec.-Feb. 1976 p	5,455	5,613	−318	5,295	6,381	6,633	−440	−290	5,902
Percentage change	+2½	+6		+7	+1½	+5½			+4½

† Components and totals are rounded independently. p provisional estimates. r revised estimates.

Wholesale price indices in February

Output prices

The provisional price index for the home sales of manufactured products rose by 1 per cent in February to 206.9 (1970 = 100).

Price increases in late January for motor vehicles were the most significant influence on the February index for manufactured goods other than food, drink and tobacco. This index rose by 4½ per cent in the three months December to February, compared with 7 per cent in the same period a year ago.

Further information

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division 4, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-215 3544 (Tables 1 and 2 indices), 3549 (engineering), 5216 (chemicals, steel, building materials, etc.), 3548 (textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc.), 3173 (imported commodities).

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974	1975				1975							1976	
		4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Feb.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. p	Feb. p
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	222.1	220.9	225.6	239.3	256.0	218.8	233.2	241.4	243.2	252.2	256.7	259.0	260.9	263.0
	†Materials	228.2	225.9	228.7	243.4	261.2	223.9	236.6	245.7	247.7	257.2	262.0	264.5	266.6	268.8
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	164.2	173.3	195.8	200.5	205.2	169.5	200.9	200.3	200.3	204.4	205.3	205.8	206.9	207.5
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:	237.3	237.3	244.3	255.4	269.7	236.1	252.4	256.7	257.1	267.6	269.4	272.2	273.9	276.0
	†Materials	247.7	246.5	251.3	263.3	278.9	245.7	259.8	264.8	265.2	276.6	278.5	281.7	283.5	285.8
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry:														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	187.1	186.7	187.7	205.2	224.7	182.7	193.7	208.2	213.6	217.3	227.8	229.0	231.9	233.5
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	181.1	184.1	186.5	202.8	223.2	180.0	191.9	205.6	210.7	214.5	227.0	228.2	231.1	232.8
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	227.3	230.9	233.5	241.0	250.8	230.5	237.7	242.2	243.2	248.5	249.3	254.7	255.5	256.9
311 and 312	Steel industries	200.4	210.7	225.9	230.6	237.2	212.3	230.0	230.4	231.4	234.8	236.8	240.0	241.3	242.6
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	184.0	197.6	206.1	211.4	217.2	197.4	210.1	212.0	212.2	214.5	217.5	219.5	223.0	225.7
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	163.9	171.0	176.5	182.6	187.0	170.3	179.8	184.1	183.9	185.3	187.1	188.5	192.3	194.4
361	Electrical machinery industry	173.7	184.4	191.6	196.7	201.5	183.5	194.5	197.7	197.9	199.6	201.6	203.2	207.5	209.8
Order XIII	Textile industries	186.4	189.4	198.6	204.0	214.9	188.9	202.1	204.2	205.7	210.1	213.7	221.0	228.2	230.4
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	174.7	176.1	179.4	184.7	189.4	176.1	183.0	185.0	186.2	187.7	189.5	190.9	193.9	195.6
Order XVII	Timber industries	217.0	217.4	217.2	217.0	220.2	217.6	216.5	217.0	217.4	218.9	219.4	222.4	228.9	232.7
481 to 484	Paper industries	215.3	231.8	240.1	243.5	248.9	230.6	242.2	244.5	243.7	246.7	248.3	251.6	250.6	251.2
Order XX	Construction materials	183.9	194.7	203.4	209.5	215.4	193.6	206.7	210.2	211.6	213.1	215.4	217.6	222.8	226.6
Part of Order XX	House building materials	186.9	196.5	205.0	211.2	217.2	195.6	208.0	211.8	213.8	215.3	217.2	219.0	224.8	228.7

† Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising.

Notes on wholesale price indices

1 Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 13 June 1975.

2 The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

3 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry.

4 Firm indices, at all levels of aggregation, include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Provisional indices at high levels of aggregation, Table 1 and Table 2, also include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional figures will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

5 Revisions to firm index numbers will only be published if the revised indices are significantly different. These revisions will only be notified in the full version of the wholesale price index articles, ie those published in April, August and December of each year.

CHART 1 (LOG SCALE)

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
(other than food, drink & tobacco)
the latest two months are provisional

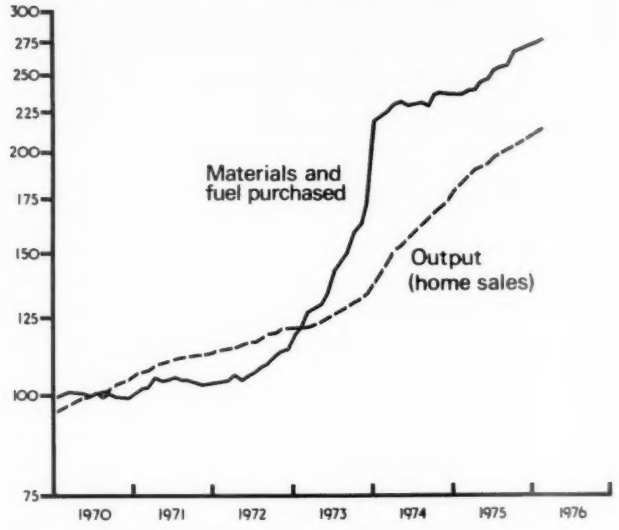
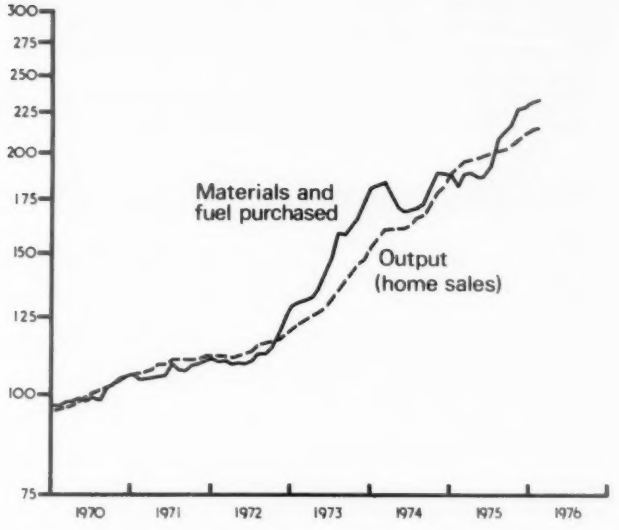


CHART 2 (LOG SCALE)

FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
the latest two months are provisional



An increase of ¾ per cent in the provisional index for the output of food manufacturing industry reflected small rises for a wide range of products. The 3¼ per cent rise in the three months December to February was less than half that in the same period of either of the two previous years.

Selective price rises for certain public sector steel products were largely responsible for the 2¼ per cent increase in the index for the steel industries. This index has risen by only 9 per cent in the 12 months to February, following sharp increases in the previous year. This increase is about half the rate for manufacturing industry as a whole, and the lowest of all the selected broad sectors of industry.

The price increase for motor vehicles was a major factor in the 1¾ per cent rise in the index for engineering and allied industries. In the mechanical engineering sector, increases for industrial plant and steelwork contributed to the 1½ per cent rise, which follows an increase of 2¾ per cent in January, a figure revised as a result of late notification of substantial price increases for textiles machinery. A large number of small rises contributed to February's 1½ per cent increase in the index for electrical engineering.

Higher prices for inorganic chemicals and fertilisers were largely responsible for the 1¾ per cent increase in the index for the chemicals and allied industries.

The indices for the remaining selected broad sectors of industry showed increases of 1 per cent or less in February.

The change in the index for all manufactured products measured over a 12 month period fell once more, from 18½ per cent in January to 17½ per cent in February.

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1974	1975				1975							1976	
		4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Feb.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. p	Feb. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products	164.9	176.0	186.3	193.4	199.1	175.9	191.7	193.5	194.9	197.0	198.9	201.5	204.9	206.9
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	170.9	182.8	192.1	199.1	205.4	182.5	197.1	199.3	201.0	203.4	205.1	207.8	212.0	214.5
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry:														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	178.0	192.5	197.4	201.3	208.0	193.0	200.1	201.6	202.1	204.3	208.1	211.6	213.6	215.1
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Products of the food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	174.3	190.7	198.7	203.0	208.2	191.0	201.9	203.6	203.5	204.5	208.3	211.8	214.0	215.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	167.3	177.4	186.2	192.8	198.2	177.0	190.8	192.8	194.9	196.8	198.1	199.7	204.0	207.6
311 and 312	Steel industries	189.5	220.3	227.6	227.8	231.0	220.0	227.2	227.9	228.2	229.2	231.5	232.2	234.5	239.7
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	165.7	177.2	187.6	195.3	201.8	176.8	193.2	195.7	197.0	200.3	202.0	203.0	207.2	211.0
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	168.2	182.2	193.0	202.1	209.3	182.4	199.3	202.4	204.5	207.4	209.6	210.8	216.6	220.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering	153.2	161.2	170.9	177.2	183.6	160.6	174.4	176.8	180.5	182.2	183.8	184.9	188.7	191.1
Order XIII	Textile industries	170.1	172.9	175.7	180.7	185.1	173.0	179.3	180.8	182.1	183.8	185.0	186.6	190.6	192.4
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	150.0	156.8	160.9	166.0	170.7	157.0	164.6	165.3	168.1	169.2	171.2	171.7	175.4	175.7
Order XVII	Timber industries	187.2	194.8	201.7	207.9	210.9	195.0	205.8	208.2	209.9	210.4	210.7	211.7	216.2	218.6
481 to 484	Paper industries	194.4	209.4	218.6	227.2	233.8	210.7	223.4	226.9	231.3	232.9	233.9	234.7	234.9	235.1
Order XX	New construction‡	200	210	220	228	237 p				228			237 p		

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter (*Department of Environment*).

Input prices

The provisional index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose by ¾ per cent to 263.0 in February.

The increase of ¾ per cent in the index for materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than the food, drink and tobacco industries was a result of a large number of small increases, particularly for imported semi-manufactured goods. In the three months December to February this index rose by about half the increase in the two preceding three month periods.

Higher prices for potatoes and imported cereals were mainly responsible for the ¾ per cent increase in the index for materials and fuel purchased by the food manufacturing industry.

Nearly all the 1¾ per cent increase in the index for the timber industry for February was a result of higher costs for imported timber, especially softwood. These rises also contributed to similar increases in the construction and housing materials indices. The January values of these indices have been raised as a result of the provision of late information of price increases particularly for imported timber.

Price increases for imported steel semi-manufactures were responsible for half the 1¼ per cent rise in the index for the mechanical engineering industries.

The price of raw wool increased further in February but to a lesser

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (as published monthly)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1975 Jan.	1975 Oct.	1975 Nov.	1975 Dec.	1976 Jan. p
101	Coal	233.2	307.0	307.0	306.9	306.9
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	223.6	253.7	254.0	264.0	290.5
103	Sand and gravel – ex pit or works	164.3	195.5	197.3	197.3	205.9
240	Tobacco	118.5	154.4	154.9	155.8	155.9
262	Motor spirit, two star (including duty)ø	172.4	172.4	172.4	182.5	183.5
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty)ø	294.0	294.0	294.0	343.7	346.4
	Derv fuel (including duty)ø	149.9	147.7	147.7	166.7	167.9
263	Lubricating oil and greases	201.1	204.6	206.2	205.0	237.6
271	General chemicals	177.1	211.5	213.6	216.2	220.1
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	142.2	172.6	174.2	175.2	177.2
273	Toilet preparations	150.3	173.2	173.9	174.7	180.9
274	Paint	192.7	211.4	211.2	212.4	217.6
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	176.3	187.5	188.5	189.0	189.7
279/3	Explosives, fireworks, etc.	178.2	231.5	234.0	237.5	239.5
311/2	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	219.4	201.8	201.9	201.9	202.1
	Tinplate	216.3	215.8	217.6	217.6	217.6
	Finished steel (other than sheets, tinplates, forgings and castings)	223.3	235.1	238.4	239.4	240.1
	Steel sheet piling	239.1	241.2	241.4	241.4	241.8
	Heavy steel bars and sections	236.1	241.3	241.8	241.8	242.1
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	232.2	230.9	236.1	236.1	236.4
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	199.7	250.3	250.3	250.8	259.9
313/2 and 313/4	Iron castings	201.7	241.2	245.6	248.8	253.7
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	203.6	252.9	252.9	252.9	271.9
321	Aluminium: Rolled	157.4	173.2	173.2	173.2	180.8
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	156.4	172.0	175.9	180.2	188.1
	Aluminium: Castings	178.4	197.5	200.1	201.5	205.0
	Aluminium: Forgings	156.4	179.8	179.8	179.8	179.8
322	Brass ingots	123.1	120.0	119.8	119.2	121.9
331	Agricultural machinery	181.0	213.6	215.7	220.5	221.0
332	Metal-working machine tools	195.5	229.4	231.2	231.0	235.7
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	175.7	210.0	211.7	213.3	215.4
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	170.5	202.7	207.1	207.8	211.8
368	Domestic electrical appliances	143.5	167.7	168.3	168.5	170.6
390	Engineers' cutting tools and parts: non-diamond	146.6	177.5	182.9	184.9	185.9
	Hacksaw blades	154.7	163.7	167.9	171.6	172.0
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	137.9	154.0	155.7	155.7	159.5
	Engineers' cutting tools	146.5	175.2	180.3	182.2	183.4
391	Hand tools and implements	183.3	215.1	217.9	218.6	220.5
392	Cutlery and tableware	171.4	196.2	196.7	197.8	203.5
411	Man-made fibres production	153.4	161.4	162.3	164.6	165.3
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres yarns	167.1	174.2	175.0	178.6	179.6
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	179.9	189.6	190.3	198.4	205.4
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	192.2	189.4	190.5	192.6	201.6
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	190.7	204.1	204.1	204.6	207.0
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	180.9	196.5	201.5	203.9	206.1
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	150.2	155.5	156.1	156.2	159.6
419	Carpets and rugs	167.9	189.0	190.1	192.4	197.7
431/1	Leather for footwear	155.5	164.1	167.1	169.7	174.3
441/449	Made-up clothing	151.9	166.0	167.5	167.7	171.3
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	163.8	177.8	180.3	181.9	185.0
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	188.9	222.5	222.9	224.9	227.2
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	186.7	223.2	223.3	222.3	229.2
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	217.6	247.0	247.0	252.3	277.9
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	155.0	208.0	214.6	216.0	215.4
463/2	Glass containers	181.8	218.6	218.6	218.6	219.6
464	Cement – *delivered in bulk*	172.7	213.1	228.7	228.7	231.5
471/1	Homegrown hardwood – sawn	224.8	225.4	226.9	227.4	227.6
471/2	Building joinery	207.7	233.3	233.3	235.7	239.7
472	Domestic furniture	172.6	193.7	194.7	194.9	198.4
473	Bedding, etc.	182.3	207.0	210.1	210.1	215.1
481	Paper and board	208.8	226.4	226.5	226.6	226.5
	Printings and writings – excluding newsprint	207.2	217.0	217.0	217.0	217.0
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	194.6	236.0	236.8	236.5	236.9
483	Manufactured stationery	197.2	227.0	232.7	234.4	234.8
484/1	Wallpaper	200.7	225.1	225.1	225.1	225.1
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	166.8	185.5	185.5	185.5	185.8
492	Linoleum and felt base	167.3	194.4	194.4	194.4	194.4

ø Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons (motor spirit 1,000 gallons) exclusive of rebates.

extent than in recent months, limiting the rise in the index for the textile industries to 1 per cent compared with rises of 3¼ per cent and 3½ per cent on revised figures in January and December, respectively.

A reduction in the cost of woodpulp in January was responsible for the ½ per cent decline in the index for the paper industry that month, and limited the February increase to ¼ per cent.

Note

Many firms in some industrial sectors review their prices in the first month of each quarter, and the effect is most marked in the first quarter of each year. In these circumstances it is necessary to make comparisons of periods 12 months apart to bring out changes in the underlying rate of inflation.

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1970 = 100

	1975			1976	
	Feb.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Hides and skins	128.1	200.6	213.3	226.4	245.6
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	148.0	154.8	162.0	164.1	164.1
Copper‡	89.6	97.4	96.5	99.4	101.9
Lead‡	178.3	129.6	129.9	130.6	135.7
Nickel refined delivered§	160.6	195.9	198.8	199.2	202.0
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	205.9	199.6	199.5	200.3	209.2
Zinc‡	268.7	279.3	275.1	276.3	276.2
Zinc§	281.4	304.8	304.8	307.1	307.0
Natural rubber	141.8	175.6	189.1	198.4	209.4 p
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	262.0	256.3	256.3	297.1	297.1
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	164.9	219.5	233.0	259.1	261.2
Wool, raw	184.6	223.7	233.6	242.7	246.7
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	228.4	239.8	242.0	245.8	249.2 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	226.9	218.1	218.9	223.2	229.9 p
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	246.1	231.0	235.4	246.2	251.1 p
Woodpulp, imported	269.6	297.1	299.8	296.5 p	296.6 p

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price. p = provisional.

TABLE 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices(1)

1963 = 100

	Primary commodities									Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals (2)		
	Total			Agricultural non-food			Non-ferrous metals					
	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1973 1st quarter	156	181	144	153	177	141	174	201	161	157	182	145
2nd quarter	175	194	155	171	189	151	206	228	182	177	196	156
3rd quarter	199	225	169	203	229	172	242	273	205	202	228	171
4th quarter	221	260	197	208	245	185	267	314	238	225	265	200
1974 1st quarter	289	354	267	226	278	209	299	367	277	290	356	269
2nd quarter	292	341	260	225	263	200	342	399	304	296	346	263
3rd quarter	295	351	268	218	260	198	258	308	235	292	348	265
4th quarter	303	364	273	206	248	185	225	270	202	297	357	267
1975 1st quarter	293	343	252	197	231	170	220	258	195	287	336	247
2nd quarter	288	347	248	199	240	172	216	260	186	282	340	243
3rd quarter	284	373	262	185	244	171	204	268	188	277	365	256
4th quarter (3)	*293*	*401*	*271*	*184*	*252*	*170*	*199*	*272*	*184*	*286*	*391*	*264*
December	246	409	275	185	257	173	198	274	184	288	398	268
1976 January (3)	*302*	*416*	*281*	*192*	*266*	*179*	*202*	*279*	*188*	*294*	*406*	*274*
February (3)	*304*	*420*	*283*	*196*	*270*	*183*	*206*	*284*	*192*	*296*	*409*	*276*

(1) Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates. (2) This combined index is not published as such by the UN. (3) Projections by Department of Industry shown in italics.

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the Department of Industry published indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975.

For users of these 1963 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way multiplication factors linking the series are provided in the accompanying table.

Price index numbers of materials purchased

MULTIPLICATION FACTORS

1968 SIC		
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	1.31576
	†Materials	1.32339
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	1.32732
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	1.35606
	†Materials	1.37364
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	1.24721
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	1.23096
311 to 312	Steel industries	1.26420
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	1.36623
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	1.53977
361	Electrical machinery industry	1.47664
Order XIII	Textile industries	1.13729
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	1.21860
Order XVII	Timber industries	1.34561
481 to 484	Paper industries	1.32202
Order XX	Construction materials	1.31840
Part of Order XX	House building materials	1.32716

† Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising.

Retailers' stocks in January

Based on the non-seasonally adjusted data of Table 1, the level of stocks at book value in January was 18 per cent higher than a year earlier, but at constant prices the level was unchanged.

The estimates of value of physical increase of retailers' stocks at 1970 prices and seasonally adjusted (Table 2) show a comparatively large fall in stock levels in January, following a smaller decline in December. These falls, which coincide with an increased volume of retail sales, come after a period during which stocks were being rebuilt following the decline in the early part of 1975, particularly in April when the sales were very high.

TABLE 1 Level of retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1971 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier* (At cost at end of month)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
At book values:												
1971	89	91	94	95	95	97	95	95	98	106	110	100
1972	96	98	101	102	102	104	101	102	104	113	119	106
1973	103	106	111	111	111	115	115	116	121	131	140	129
1974	126	127	133	137	142	143	143	142	148	161	171	154
1975	148	151	159	155	160	163	162	163	173	191	205	185
1976	175											
1972	7	8	8	6	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	6
1973	7	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974	—	—	—	24	28	24	24	22	23	22	22	20
1975	18	19	20	13	13	14	14	14	17	19	20	20
1976	18											
At constant (1970) prices:												
1971	95	97	99	99	98	99	96	96	99	107	111	100
1972	95	97	99	100	100	102	98	98	100	107	112	99
1973	96	99	103	108	111	114	112	112	116	124	131	120
1974	113	112	116	117	118	118	116	114	116	124	129	115
1975	108	109	112	107	109	109	108	107	112	122	130	116
1976	109											
1972	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2	1	—	1	−1
1973	1	2	4	9	11	13	15	14	17	18	17	20
1974	18	14	13	8	6	3	3	1	—	—	−1	−3
1975	−5	−3	−4	−8	−8	−7	−7	−6	−4	−1	—	—
1976	—											

TABLE 2 Value of physical increase of retailers' stocks at 1970 prices

Seasonally adjusted £ million

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1971	−14	−1	−17	2	−18	16	−8	4	12	18	−8	4
1972	−9	3	−12	9	4	20	−16	12	−12	8	8	−26
1973	26	16	9	88	55	42	18	8	21	5	23	23
1974	−7	−54	2	14	25	−12	18	−29	−3	−5	1	−18
1975	−27	−24	−6	−83	35	−4	19	—	41	34	36	−15
1976	−26											

See note 2.

Notes

1 The book value of retailers' stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1971 was £1,860 million.

2 With the introduction of VAT, the book values are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series in 1973 between March and April. For the year up to March, the usual comparisons with a year earlier for the book value series have not been given. As the basis of valuation is now comparable with that of a year earlier these percentages changes have been re-introduced. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are on a consistent basis throughout.

3 For the estimates at constant prices, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which constant price changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

4 The statistics given in Table 2 were introduced in an article in the issue of 28 March 1975.

5 Long-run series back to 1966 for both Table 1 and Table 2 were included in the article in the issue of 26 September 1975.

Retail sales – provisional estimates for February

Volume

The *provisional* estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in February is 107½ (1971 = 100).

The estimate suggests that trade in February fell back from the rather higher level of the previous month – a level which probably reflected comparatively buoyant 'sales' and the easing of certain restrictions on credit in the middle of December.

These factors may also have affected trade in both December and February, and in the three months December to February the volume of sales was 2½ per cent above that of the previous three months. However, this was still 3 per cent below the average level reached in the fourth quarter of 1974 and the first quarter of 1975.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the *provisional* estimate of the value of total retail sales in February was 14 per cent higher than in February 1975. In January and February, the average value of sales was 15 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1975.

Retail sales: Volume Seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Retail sales: Value Not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier	
1974 1st quarter	109.6	1974 1st quarter	+11
2nd quarter	107.8	2nd quarter	+15
3rd quarter	111.2	3rd quarter	+18
4th quarter	111.3	4th quarter	+18
1975 1st quarter	111.3	1975 1st quarter	+22
2nd quarter	108.9	2nd quarter	+24
3rd quarter	105.5	3rd quarter	+18
4th quarter	105.8	4th quarter	+15
1974 November	112.3	1974 November	+19
December	110.5	December	+17
1975 January	112.8	1975 January	+22
February	111.6	February	+22
1975 November	105.2	1975 November	+16
December	107.0	December	+15
1976 January	109.8	1976 January	+16
February	107½ (prov.)	February	+14 (prov.)

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest ½ per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

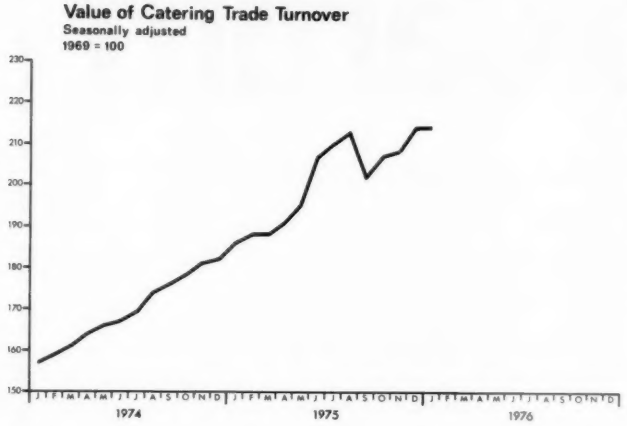
A detailed note on the method of computation of the provisional estimates was published in *Trade and Industry* on 21 February 1974.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increses are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The seasonally adjusted series include, where appropriate, adjustments to make allowance for the inclusion of an extra week in the January 1975 trading period. No adjustments are made to the non-seasonally adjusted data.

The provisional figures are made available by press notice in advance of this article. The final figures for February will be published in *Trade and Industry* on 9 April 1976.

Turnover of the catering trades in January 1976



Catering turnover in January, at current prices and after seasonal adjustment, was about the same as in the previous month.

The total turnover of the catering trades (again at current prices and after allowing for normal seasonal adjustments) in the three months' period November 1975 to January 1976 was about 3 per cent more than in the preceding three months August to October.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (*not* seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes, and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1975 3rd quarter	20	17	13	24	17
4th quarter	17	16	13	20	13
October	17	18	13	19	14
November	15	14	11	18	12
December	19	16	16	21	14
1976 January	14	21	12	14	17

Turnover for all caterers in the three months November 1975 to January 1976 was 17 per cent more than in the same period a year earlier. The largest increases were of 18 per cent for public houses and for licensed hotels and holiday camps. Canteens reported an increase of 15 per cent whilst restaurants, cafes, and fish and chip shops showed an increase of 14 per cent.

Rebasing of the catering series

The series have now been fully rebased on the detailed results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. This final rebasing of the monthly figures takes into account more fully the structure of the catering trades in 1969. The revisions affect the figures for individual months but not the annual figures.

Seasonal adjustments

New seasonal adjustments have been calculated for the final rebased series. These adjustments take account of more up-to-date experience than those made previously. The seasonally adjusted figures from 1969 have, where necessary, been updated. The monthly seasonally adjusted figures before 1975 have rarely been revised by more than one point.

TABLE 1 Turnover of all caterers seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of turnover per week† 1969 = 100

	Value at current prices (turnover in 1969 – £2,533 million)
1969	100
1970	108
1971	118
1972	131
1973	148
1974	170
1975	201
1973 1st quarter	142
2nd quarter	146
3rd quarter	150
4th quarter	153
1974 1st quarter	159
2nd quarter	166
3rd quarter	173
4th quarter	180
1975 1st quarter	187
2nd quarter	198
3rd quarter	208
4th quarter	210
1975 January*	186
February	188
March*	188
April	191
May	195
June*	207
July	210
August	213
September*	202
October	208
November	208
December*	214
1976 January	214
1975 August-October	207
1975 November-January 1976	212
Percentage increase	3

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The January 1976 period was the four weeks from 4 January 1976 to 31 January 1976; the January 1975 period was five weeks from 29 December 1974 to 1 February 1975. The series are now finally rebased using the detailed results of the large scale inquiry into the catering trades for 1969. A full report on the 1969 inquiry was published in November 1972 under the title 'Catering Trades 1969: Statistical Inquiry' (HMSO, 32p net).

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Telephone enquiries: Cardiff 45915.

Issued by the Department of Trade

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New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during February 1976 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	2,811	—	2,811
Over £100 but under £1,000	57	—	57
£1,000 but under £10,000	786	—	786
£10,000 but under £50,000	333	—	333
£50,000 but under £100,000	47	—	47
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	51	—	51
£1,000,000 and over	3	—	3
Total number	4,088	—	4,088
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	19,228	—	19,228

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1975 and 1976

	1975		1976	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	3,648	18,631	3,476	21,780
February	3,442	22,886	4,088	19,228
March	3,478	22,419		
April	4,944	24,352		
May	4,245	42,314		
June	3,465	20,856		
July	3,752	26,703		
August	3,267	47,668		
September	3,781	32,241		
October	3,879	25,224		
November	3,739	35,028		
December	3,450	27,881		
Total	45,090	346,203		

Inquiry to consumer credit grantors for 1976

Letters have been sent recently to some 8,250 businesses by the Department of Industry Business Statistics Office giving advance information about a census-type statistical inquiry to consumer credit grantors. The inquiry will be conducted next year in respect of 1976.

The inquiry is the successor to the 1965 Inquiry to Finance Houses and the 1971 Inquiry to Check Traders, but because consumer credit is now advanced by many more businesses than just those covered in the previous inquiries the 1976 inquiry is being directed to a wider range of businesses than before. It will not go to banks, building societies, retailers or insurance companies, however, as these are covered in other statistical inquiries.

Those businesses which are within the scope of this inquiry will be asked to give figures of their total advances in fixed-sum credit agreements identifying, where possible, the purposes for which the credit was required, eg, for the purchase of cars or household goods. They will also be asked to give the corresponding charges for this credit, figures of repayments received during the year on all current fixed-sum credit agreements and amounts outstanding at the beginning and end of the year on fixed-sum credit agreements and running account credit agreements. All types of credit, including hire purchase, credit sales and personal loans will be included as well as lending to companies. Another Section of the inquiry form will ask about receipts from the hiring of goods to individuals.

The results from these sections of the inquiry will be used to provide new base figures for a regular monthly sample inquiry into new credit business which is being designed to take the place of the present monthly inquiry into the instalment credit business of finance houses and check traders. Both the 1976 inquiry and the revised monthly inquiry have been drawn up with the introduction of the Consumer Credit Act in mind and they will help the Office of Fair Trading to monitor any changes in credit business brought about by the Act.

In order to relate these statistical series to the Act the same definitions of terms have been adopted as far as possible. This explains the use of some slightly unfamiliar terms like 'fixed-sum' and 'running account credit agreements' as well as a different definition of 'credit' from that used in existing official statistics. In the new inquiries 'credit' will be the net amount advanced, exclusive of all 'charges for credit'.

Two other sections of the 1976 inquiry will be directed to companies and only those companies whose main business is either lending or a combination of lending and leasing will be asked to complete them in full. One section seeks a summary of the company's balance sheet while the other asks about expenditure during the year on capital assets, including assets for leasing out. The results of these sections will provide improved information for the national financial accounts. They will eventually be used as the base for the redesigned quarterly sample inquiry into the financial transactions of consumer credit companies which is being introduced at the end of March 1976.

Small businesses which advance credit of less than £50,000 in total in 1976 will only be asked to give one figure in the 1976 inquiry – their total advances in new fixed-sum credit agreements during the year. They will not have to give any further breakdown of their lending or complete the balance sheet or capital expenditure sections.

The results of the inquiry will be published.

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Survey of company liquidity – correction

Table 2 of the article published on 12 March 1976 giving the results of the survey of company liquidity for the fourth quarter of 1975 contained an error: the figure for the change in net current assets (not seasonally adjusted) in the fourth quarter of 1975 should read £328 million not −£328 million.

Foreign arrivals in the United Kingdom during November 1975

During November 388,000 foreign visitors, including all travellers from the EEC countries, arrived in the United Kingdom, according to figures issued by the Department of Trade and the British Tourist Authority. (This figure excludes visitors from the Irish Republic and Commonwealth citizens.) This represents an increase of 5 per cent over November 1974, and there has been a 9 per cent increase for the first 11 months of 1975 over the corresponding period of 1974.

Arrivals from the EEC countries in November at 196,000 were 4 per cent above last year with the largest increases being in arrivals from Netherlands and Denmark, both up by 10 per cent and France, up by 8 per cent. Arrivals for the first 11 months of the year from EEC countries rose by 12 per cent with the greatest increases coming from Belgium and Luxembourg (17 per cent), Netherlands (16 per cent), Denmark (14 per cent) and France (14 per cent).

Arrivals from the rest of Western Europe during November increased by 14 per cent over November 1974 and for the first 11 months by 16 per cent over the corresponding period in 1974. During November arrivals from Norway (up by 43 per cent on 1974), Sweden (up 17 per cent), Austria (up 15 per cent) and Switzerland (up 10 per cent) showed large increases. For the first 11 months these four countries have shown increases of 41 per cent, 13 per cent, 25 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

The numbers of visitors from the rest of the world during November increased by 3 per cent compared with the same period last year and by 2 per cent for the first 11 months. Visitors from both the United States and South Africa were 5 per cent below November 1974 (down 7 per cent and up 3 per cent for the first 11 months respectively). However these were compensated for by a 7 per cent increase in visitors from Japan (up 5 per cent for the first 11 months) and a 19 per cent increase in visitors from other non-sterling area countries (up 24 per cent for the first 11 months).

	Total arrivals from EEC countries (excluding Irish Republic)		Foreign visitors from non-EEC countries: Rest of Western Europe (non-EEC)		United States		Other foreign countries		Total non-EEC countries	
1967	126		30		70		23		123	
1968	144		34		73		29		136	
1969	174		40		95		35		170	
1970	199		47		117		41		205	
1971	214		53		129		46		228	
1972	232		59		134		51		244	
1973	265		70		131		62		263	
1974	280		75		107		68		250	
	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA
1974										
January	141	263	38	70	50	114	40	64	128	248
February	132	265	38	70	42	114	35	67	115	251
March	216	273	53	73	68	108	52	71	173	252
April	320	273	79	75	95	109	52	66	226	250
May	295	281	63	70	121	100	62	62	246	232
June	313	281	96	75	160	106	83	69	338	250
July	560	280	154	75	189	103	120	70	463	248
August	458	294	93	76	167	103	111	67	371	246
September	298	287	86	84	159	108	96	68	342	260
October	243	281	77	76	103	105	70	69	249	250
November	188	302	62	80	69	106	49	76	180	262
December	196	281	58	76	58	103	52	70	168	249
1975										
January	164	304	45	83	50	112	53	79	148	274
February	166	327	49	88	44	115	49	92	142	295
March	323	302	82	91	68	106	69	92	219	289
April	264	301	69	81	82	92	61	75	212	248
May	346	312	79	83	114	93	70	69	263	245
June	345	307	109	84	143	93	89	74	340	249
July	631	312	178	86	178	96	142	83	498	265
August	512	322	116	93	148	92	137	85	400	270
September	323	312	96	93	143	97	103	74	342	264
October	277	323	85	85	98	100	76	77	260	262
November	196	317	70	91	65	103	56	89	192	283
December										
Jan.-Nov. 1974	3,165		840		1,221		768		2,829	
Jan.-Nov. 1975	3,547		978		1,131		905		3,014	

Total arrivals = all persons admitted, including long-stay and short-stay visitors from EEC countries
Foreign visitors = all persons entering for visits of under one year from non-EEC countries excluding Commonwealth countries.
UA = unadjusted. SA = seasonally adjusted. Source: Home Office.

Notes

The figures in the table are limited to foreign nationals, excluding Commonwealth citizens and citizens of the Irish Republic.

For non-EEC countries visitors entering for a stay of under one year are shown while, for EEC countries, total arrivals are shown irrespective of their purposes of visit or length of stay. This follows the entry of the United Kingdom into the EEC, since when citizens of community countries are generally admitted to the United Kingdom without having to state their purpose of visit, or expected length of stay.

Seasonally adjusted figures: Simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months can be misleading. The seasonally adjusted figures provide a better basis for comparison with other months, or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments allowance has been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction of a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year. Adjustment was also made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on numbers of Western European visitors. The seasonally adjusted series are liable to revision when subsequent figures become available and should therefore, for the most recent months, be viewed with caution.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 12 March 1976.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Review No. 7 (29th Year)	BR/E 38488/14/3/81	9	11 March	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Russian Roulette	BR/E 38492/14/3/81	90	12 March	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Bulldog Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2440	BR/E 38348/14/3/81	8	12 March	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Swedish Playgirls	EC 38486/14/3/81	76	9 March	Atlantic Film Distributors Ltd.	Cinema 77, Audivision-Film und TV-Produktions GmbH, Munich
The Sexy Virgin	EC 38487/14/3/81	75	9 March	Gemini Films	Bipa Cinematografica, Rome
			FOREIGN		
Small Smoke At Blaze Creek	F 38485	10	8 March	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada, Toronto
Steppenwolf	F 38489	105	11 March	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Produfilm GmbH, Basle
The Hindenburg	F 38490	116	11 March	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures, California
The Antichrist	F 38491	112	11 March	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Capitolina Produzioni Cinematografiche Srl., Rome
Hot Times	F 38493	76	12 March	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Mishkin International Inc., New Jersey
The Story Of 'Q'	F 38494	75	12 March	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	H.Adra SA Co. and Monarex AG, Switzerland

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	28 Nov. 1975
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	This week
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	17 Oct. 1975
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcies *see* Companies (insolvencies)	
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	5 Mar. 1976
By regions	27 Feb. 1976
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Census of production (A)	19 Dec. 1974
(amendment)	16 Jan. 1975
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Jan. 1976
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	27 Feb. 1976
insolvencies (Q)	6 Feb. 1976
liquidity (Q)	12 Mar. 1976
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	27 Feb. 1976
rate of return on capital	24 Oct. 1975
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1975
EEC economic indicators	27 Feb. 1976
Energy trends (M)	5 Mar. 1976
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	27 Feb. 1976
Film industry	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	12 Mar. 1976
cinema admissions and takings (M)	12 Mar. 1976
overseas payments and earnings (A)	8 Aug. 1975
registrations of films (A)	30 Jan. 1976
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	10 Oct. 1975
household consumption (Q)	12 Mar. 1976
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	30 Jan. 1976
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	13 Feb. 1976
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	9 Jan. 1976
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Hire-purchase business (M)	12 Mar. 1976
Industrial production:	
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N. Ireland index (M)	21 Nov. 1975
Wales	16 Jan. 1976
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Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	9 Jan. 1976
investment and earnings overseas (A)	14 Mar. 1975
(amendment)	21 Mar. 1975
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production: quarterly analysis (Q)	13 Feb. 1976
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Office development permits (Q)	12 Mar. 1976
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(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	22 Aug. 1975
Regional development grants (Q)	12 Mar. 1976
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sales (M)	12 Mar. 1976
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Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	23 Jan. 1975
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Stocks:	
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manufacturers' stocks: monthly estimates (M)	5 Mar. 1976
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cotton industry production (M)	27 Feb. 1976
hosiery production (M)	5 Mar. 1976
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wholesale houses' sales (M)	20 Feb. 1976
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wool output (M)	27 Feb. 1976
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Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	13 June 1975
index numbers (M)	This week

Departmental organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	3 Oct. 1975
Customs notices of interest to exporters	This week
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to Departments	This week
Official Receivers' offices	This week
Programme of trade promotions	16 Jan. 1976
Release dates of economic statistics	27 Feb. 1976

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7 April 1976 Furniture

Location: Ordnance Support Unit, RAOC, Liphook, Hants.

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Catalogues for the above sales which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

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* National companies in central London, and particularly those with UK subsidiaries or branches, which require overseas publicity should consult Industrial Section at COI Headquarters: Mr. E. Turnbull, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU (Tel: 01-938 2345 ext. 271 – Telex 915444).

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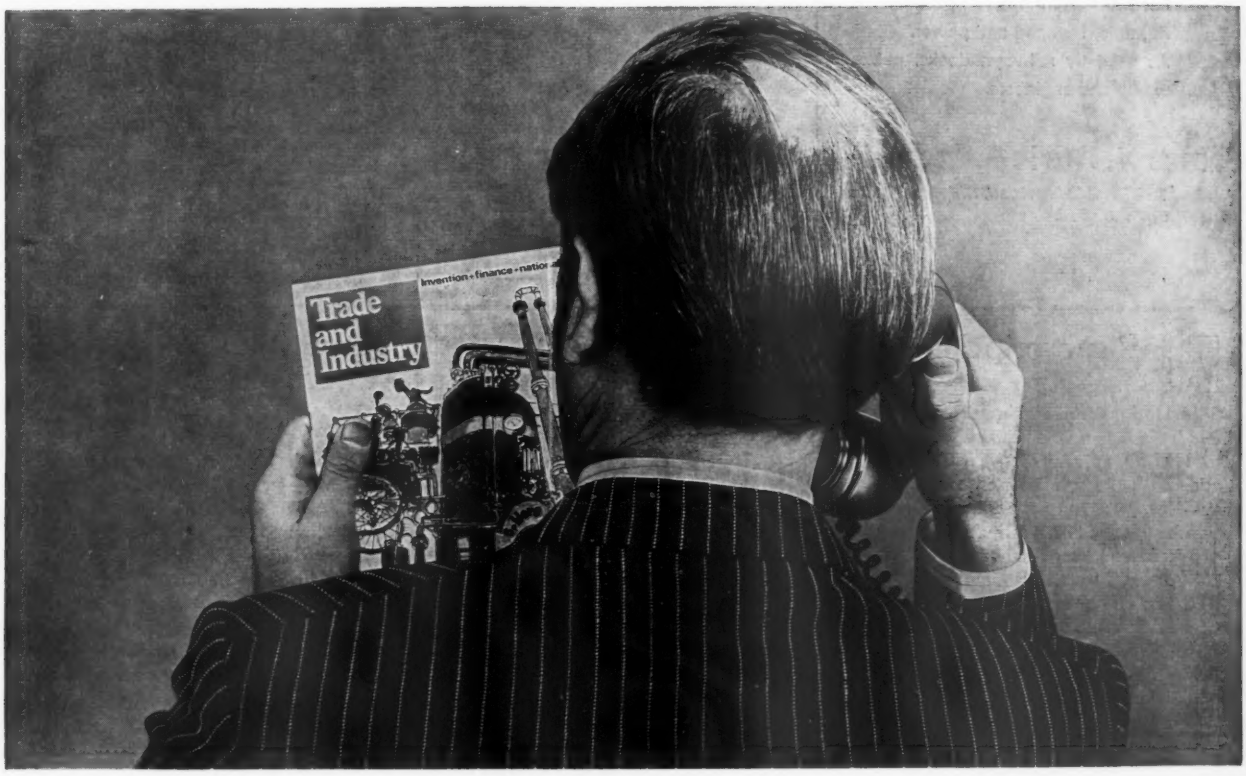

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